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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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HEARINGS  
BEFORE THE  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE  
ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY  
ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL SECURITY LAWS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY  
UNITED STATES SENATE  
EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION  
ON  
SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE  
UNITED STATES

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FEBRUARY 8, JUNE 27, AND AUGUST 1, 1957

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PART 66

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# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1957

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL  
SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:30 p. m., in room 253, Senate Office Building.

Present: Senator Olin D. Johnston.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; William A. Rusher, associate counsel; and Benjamin Mandel, director of research.

Also present: Chester T. Lane, 150 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and Byron N. Scott, 517 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you swear the evidence you are to give before this subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. TYTELL. I do, Senator.

Mr. MORRIS. Let the record show that, at the direction of Senator Johnston, we are proceeding to room 155, where the interrogation will be had, and counsel for Mr. Tytell have so consented.

(Thereupon, the following proceedings were had in room 155, Senate Office Building.)

## TESTIMONY OF MARTIN KENNETH TYTELL, ACCOMPANIED BY CHESTER T. LANE AND BYRON N. SCOTT, AS COUNSEL

Mr. MORRIS. Would you give your full name and address to the reporter?

Mr. TYTELL. Martin Kenneth Tytell.

Mr. MORRIS. Where do you reside?

Mr. TYTELL. 3031 Scenic Place, Riverdale 63, N. Y.

Mr. MORRIS. And what is your business or profession, Mr. Tytell?

Mr. TYTELL. I am a typewriter mechanic; I am a typewriter dealer; and I am a typewritten-document analyst.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have your own business?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the name of your business?

Mr. TYTELL. Tytell Typewriter Co., Inc.

Mr. MORRIS. I see. Is that the only corporation with which you are associated in the businesses you have stated?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you operate under the New York corporation laws?

Mr. TYTELL. New York corporation.

Mr. MORRIS. When was that incorporated?

Mr. TYTELL. Approximately, oh, about 10 years ago.

Mr. MORRIS. And will you tell us generally the nature of that business?

Mr. TYTELL. I rent typewriters. I sell typewriters. I rebuild typewriters. I convert typewriters to any one of 100 or so languages and any special technical keyboards that are required. I build special typewriters for television, for the handicapped, for all special purposes.

Mr. MORRIS. And what is your business, is it one that would be called a successful business?

Mr. TYTELL. I believe so.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, do you specialize in any particular type of typewriter construction or repairs or business?

Mr. TYTELL. Special machines are our specialty, languages or technical, any special purpose. But I also do the normal typewriter business.

Mr. MORRIS. What do you mean, "normal"?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I mean, we buy and sell normal typewriters.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you do any export?

Mr. TYTELL. No; we do not do export directly to a foreign firm. In other words, people who buy here have orders and we sell directly to those people.

Mr. MORRIS. Not to the export company, you mean, to the people who buy them from you?

Mr. TYTELL. No; to people who are agents of these foreign buyers.

Mr. MORRIS. And would you tell us to whom and what countries those machines are sent?

Mr. TYTELL. By that, do you mean since I have been in business, or currently, or what?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I think if you could answer it generally, I would appreciate it.

Mr. TYTELL. Well, lately, my machines have been going to Brazil. I should say my typewriters are being put out and used all over the world. I have made practically every language or dialect—

Mr. MORRIS. Do you specialize in any particular language?

Mr. TYTELL. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Like Russian—

Mr. TYTELL. I have all of them—Serbian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, anything you can think of, we have 2 million types in stock.

Mr. MORRIS. And you construct and manufacture them?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I did explain what we do. We do actually, to go into it further, we actually solder the letters upon the machines, we put in the letters they want, we solder them. We do not manufacture the machine. We convert it to what the customer wants.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you done any business at all with any of the countries in the Soviet bloc, directly or indirectly?

Mr. TYTELL. I did some work for Amtorg during the Second World War.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you tell us the circumstances surrounding the establishment of that particular business? I mean, the circumstances, how you got the business.

Mr. TYTELL. They called us and said they wanted to buy a few Russian typewriters and asked for a quotation and we gave them a quotation and they gave us an order.

Mr. MORRIS. Approximately what was the extent of this business with them?

Mr. TYTELL. Very little, maybe a couple of hundred.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you remember the name of the individual with whom you dealt?

Mr. TYTELL. No; I cannot.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you done any business for the Soviet embassies?

Mr. TYTELL. No; I have not.

Mr. MORRIS. Any of the Soviet consulates?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, the correct answer would be that I have people calling in, speaking all languages. I do not ask them if they come from any consulate. There is a possibility somebody might come from one of the Soviet consulates and has brought a typewriter but I don't ask questions.

Mr. MORRIS. But if someone comes in and speaks in broken English or Russian, the presumption would be that he was from the Russian consulate and——

Mr. TYTELL. Well, they speak English very well, these fellows.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you answer this question: When the gentlemen come in and order typewriters, what language do they order to be placed on the typewriter? Some languages have different letters.

Mr. TYTELL. And I answered, I don't ask them where they come from.

Mr. MORRIS. No; but you make the language for them on the typewriter, don't you, you construct the typewriter with a certain language?

Mr. TYTELL. I have Russian typewriters, if that is what you want, ready at all times to sell.

Mr. MORRIS. And these are made, if I want a typewriter in a certain language, you give me that language imposed on the typewriter, you do impose that language on the typewriter?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, tell us the language of the typewriters you have sold to people from consulates who have come to your shop.

Mr. TYTELL. The only way of answering that is, we bill everybody that we sell, and I could get the bills going back to 15 years ago.

Mr. MORRIS. I thought you had only been in business 10 years.

Mr. TYTELL. Oh, no; I have been in business since I have been about 15 years of age.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you owned your own business?

Mr. TYTELL. Since I was a kid of 15.

Mr. MORRIS. I see, and this company you incorporated, that particular company, 10 years?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what business did you have prior to the incorporation of this? What was its name?

Mr. TYTELL. Tytell Typewriter Co. which became Tytell Typewriter Co., Inc., and I don't know the exact date but we could get that for you.



Mr. MORRIS. And how long has that business been in being?

Mr. TYTELL. Since I was about 15 years of age. I am 43 now.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you mean, that is the one prior to the one that you have now?

Mr. TYTELL. It is the same business, it is just that it was incorporated.

Mr. MORRIS. And you cannot tell us with any degree of particularity without, as you say, referring to your own invoices, what language typewriters were sold to whom over the years?

Mr. TYTELL. I could specifically tell you by referring to my bills. I could tell you every machine I have ever sold, going way back.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, have you sold any typewriters to any Bulgarians, would you say, in the last 10 years?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; I have.

Mr. MORRIS. Could you give us an estimate of the extent of that?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, there again, I could show you the bills, who bought it, what he paid for it, and the keyboard.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, is the same true with respect to Albanian?

Mr. TYTELL. Any language in the world.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I think as a practical thing I might suggest that maybe what we should do is that after you get back, after you leave here, if you could look through the bills and give us a general estimate.

Mr. TYTELL. I asked Mr. Frank (Mr. Nelson Frank of the subcommittee staff) what he wanted me to bring and he said to bring my material for the talk that I gave before the American Association of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Had he asked me for it, I would have brought it.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry, and I do not have any idea why he said that.

Mr. TYTELL. If any of you would like to come into my office, if your research director would care to come to New York I would be glad to sit down with him.

Mr. MORRIS. I am sorry, the only way that we can find what——

Mr. TYTELL. If you let your research director come down, at any time he wants, he can see every language—every bill, and it is all open to you.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you very much.

Now, did you ever build a typewriter for Marshal Zhukov?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us the circumstances?

Mr. TYTELL. My commanding officer, Colonel Morris, gave me an order to build one.

Mr. MORRIS. You were in the service?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes, working for the colonel in the Adjutant General's Office.

Mr. MORRIS. Where were you then?

Mr. TYTELL. 165 Broadway.

Mr. MORRIS. And where was Marshal Zhukov at the time?

Mr. TYTELL. He was supposed to arrive at the Pentagon Building. I was sent over to the Pentagon with the typewriter and I waited for him and he never showed up and I went home.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you made any other typewriters for any individuals of the Soviet personalities?



Mr. TYTELL. What do you mean by "Soviet personalities"?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, such as Marshal Zhukov, Soviet officials.

Mr. TYTELL. Well, again, sir, I will open to you every bill and you can decide for yourself who is a "personality" and who is not. I sell typewriters regardless of—

Mr. MORRIS. That is very good. Your suggestion is perfectly reasonable and we will be very happy to accept your invitation.

Now, have you ever been to the Soviet Union or any of the satellite countries?

Mr. TYTELL. I have not.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, in connection with the operation of this particular type of business, are there any Soviet individuals or you might say communistic individuals that you know of with whom you may have been carrying on business relations?

Mr. TYTELL. No.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, all your transactions have been, you might say, off the street?

Mr. TYTELL. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. The man walks in and buys?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have a reputation for selling typewriters in whatever language is desired?

Mr. TYTELL. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. And strictly on that basis?

Mr. TYTELL. Right.

Mr. MORRIS. And you have now what you would call good business friends in the Soviet Union or satellite countries?

Mr. TYTELL. No, I don't.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you once registered as a member of the American Labor Party?

Mr. TYTELL. To the best of my knowledge, no.

Mr. MORRIS. You don't think you could have been a member of the American Labor Party and not recall at this time?

Mr. TYTELL. Have been a member—

Mr. MORRIS. Member, registered.

Mr. TYTELL. Register when you went to vote, you mean?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes.

Mr. TYTELL. I don't remember. Anything is possible, though.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I mean, as a matter of fact, were you a member of the American Labor Party?

Mr. TYTELL. I don't recall having been a member of the American Labor Party.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, have you ever been active in that party?

Mr. TYTELL. Definitely not.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you lecture at any university?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us which ones?

Mr. TYTELL. I have lectured at New York University.

Mr. MORRIS. How often have you done that and over what period of time?

Mr. TYTELL. I took the police science course, 104, last year and I taught the document section of New York University last year and it is being repeated this September and I am also going to Puerto

Rico for NYU in June to take a course in document identification.

Mr. MORRIS. Take a course or give one?

Mr. TYTELL. I am going to give a course there.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, where else have you lectured?

Mr. TYTELL. New York Institute of Criminology.

Mr. MORRIS. What is the New York Institute of Criminology?

Mr. TYTELL. It is a private school that trains investigators.

Mr. MORRIS. Where is it located?

Mr. TYTELL. 40 East 40th Street, New York City.

Mr. MORRIS. And who is the director of that school?

Mr. TYTELL. Donald E. J. McNamara.

Mr. MORRIS. And how long to your knowledge has that school been in existence?

Mr. TYTELL. About 15 years or more.

Mr. MORRIS. And how long have you known Mr. McNamara?

Mr. TYTELL. Since 1955. I took a course with him in New York University in homicide investigation. He was the instructor.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you come to know Mr. McNamara?

Mr. TYTELL. I took a course with Mr. McNamara. He was an instructor. A course in homicide investigation which I took in 1955 at NYU, as a requisite or one of my courses for my doctor of philosophy degree. I am working for my doctor of philosophy degree.

Mr. MORRIS. Are you familiar with a series of four articles that recently ran in the Daily Worker?

Mr. TYTELL. I have read them.

Mr. MORRIS. And a name appears on the article, Milly Salwen. Do you know who Milly Salwen is?

Mr. TYTELL. She called me on the phone to tell me the articles appeared.

Mr. MORRIS. Have you ever spoken to or seen Milly Salwen prior?

Mr. TYTELL. Not prior to this call, no.

Mr. MORRIS. Not what?

Mr. TYTELL. Not prior to this phone call.

Mr. MORRIS. Did anyone in the Daily Worker interview you in connection with those articles?

Mr. TYTELL. No, sir.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, according to the articles, you undertook an investigation of the so-called Yerevin documents of Stalin, did you not?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes, I did.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you would just tell your interest in that?

Mr. TYTELL. As a documentary hoax, it is a forgery—

Mr. MORRIS. Will you tell us what your interest was?

My TYTELL. Well, my interest was that—do you want me to go into Life magazine?

Mr. MORRIS. Please do.

Mr. TYTELL. If you want to, I can give the entire material to you. I have slides that I used in the talk before the American Association—

Mr. MORRIS. Well, that is not necessary.

Mr. TYTELL. If you want a copy of my talk, you can have it.

Mr. MORRIS. I would appreciate it very much.

Now, would you tell us from the very beginning how you became interested in this thing and what you did after you became interested?

Mr. TYTELL. At the time this article appeared in Life magazine, I was teaching at Brooklyn College.

One of my students brought this to me and asked me to justify this opinion here, that a typing expert was convinced that the Stalin letter (1), and the document known to have come from the St. Petersburg Police Department (2), were both written on machines of the same model and make then in use in Russia, yet it is obvious—

Mr. MORRIS. What was the name of the student?

Mr. TYTELL. Oh, I don't know. I had about—I think I had 70 students at that time, I can't remember.

And so I asked Life to send this thing down to my class and they sent us a batch of these and we used them in the class—

Mr. MORRIS. Approximately when was this?

Mr. TYTELL. Sometime in May.

Mr. MORRIS. Of 1956?

Mr. TYTELL. 1956.

Mr. MORRIS. And at that time you were then teaching at Brooklyn College?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. As a regular staff member?

Mr. TYTELL. As a lecturer.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you been at Brooklyn College?

Mr. TYTELL. That was the first term. I had taught previously isolated lectures. This was a complete course.

Mr. MORRIS. And you had 70 students?

Mr. TYTELL. Approximately.

Mr. MORRIS. And one particular student brought you the article and asked you about it and excited your interest?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. What did you do?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I could not understand how an expert could say that the questioned documents were done on the same typewriter, especially since I know the Remington Russian type.

So I checked my files. I have extensive documentary files of most typewriters, and I could not find any standard of this particular type.

And my students were able to point out differences and none of them could come to the conclusion this expert had, that this was the same make and model of typewriter.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, in this Life article an expert is represented to say—

Mr. TYTELL. That both of these are the same make and model typewriter.

Mr. MORRIS. And you made an analysis, samples of which you have given me?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, those are the same, this one is enlarged so you can see it easier.

Mr. MORRIS. And the samples indicate they were not?

Mr. TYTELL. Impossible to have been.

Mr. MORRIS. Then what did you do?

Mr. TYTELL. I contacted Life magazine to see if I could get a better copy because, if you put this under the microscope, you get the Ben Day dots.

Life magazine referred me to Howard McCann, the publisher of a book by Mr. Levine, and Howard McCann referred me to Mr. Levine.

So I called Mr. Levine and Mr. Levine agreed to meet with me in New York and bring other papers to show me that this was indeed a Remington typewriter or at least he had been advised it had been.

I also contacted the Stanford University Library and requested a copy of what had been used as a standard.

Mr. MORRIS. With whom did you speak at Stanford University Library?

Mr. TYTELL. I wrote to the librarian on May 31.

Mr. MORRIS. You mean just to "Librarian"?

Mr. TYTELL. To "Librarian," right.

And I did not get any reply. So on June 13 I called on the telephone and I spoke to Mr. Sworakowski.

Mr. MORRIS. And then what happened?

Mr. TYTELL. And I wanted additional information because he said they had been looking for it and they couldn't find anything, and I followed up with a letter on June 20 and then I got a letter back on July 3 but they still had not been able to find it but they did find some correspondence that they had sent to Mr. Levine.

Would you care to look at these? You are welcome to have them.

Mr. MORRIS. I wonder if you will leave them. I will see that you get them back in a day or so.

Mr. TYTELL. Why not.

Mr. LANE. Could they be marked?

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, mark them as "Exhibit A, B, C."

(The documents referred to were marked "Exhibits A, B, C," and read as follows:)

#### TYTELL EXHIBIT A

MAY 31, 1956.

LIBRARIAN, HOOVER LIBRARY,  
*Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.*

DEAR SIR: In the April 23, 1956, issue of Life Magazine an article by Isaac Don Levine, A Document on Stalin as Czarist Spy, makes references on page 50, to, "\* \* \* a document preserved in the Hoover Library at Stanford University. It came from the acting director of the department of police in St. Petersburg and was dated Nov. 5, 1912, \* \* \*."

This article has a photograph of the salutation of this document.

I am to deliver a paper at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be held at the Hotel Statler in New York City, and would like to prepare an exhibit of this document in connection with my talk.

May I please have a good sharp copy of this document, or preferably a negative that I may use to prepare my blowup. I will cheerfully defray any charges in connection with this service.

If my request is not practical, may I please have permission to examine this document at your earliest convenience, to enable me to prepare my material.

Sincerely,

MARTIN K. TYTELL.

#### TYTELL EXHIBIT B

JUNE 20, 1956.

LIBRARIAN, HOOVER LIBRARY,  
*Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.*

DEAR SIR: Reference is made to my letter of May 31st, 1956, with regard to obtaining a sharp photograph or preferably a negative of "\* \* \* a document preserved in the Hoover Library at Stanford University. It came from the acting director of the department of police at St. Petersburg and was dated Nov. 5,



1912, \* \* \* referred to in the article by Isaac Don Levein in Life Magazine issue of April 23, 1956.

On June 13, 1956, I phoned your office and was connected with Mr. Sworakowski, who promised to write to me about this letter; to date I have received no communication. He also stated that if I could furnish some reference number it would assist in locating the document.

Enclosed is a photostat of the letter given to me by Life Magazine. There appear to be some numbers on the documents; perhaps they are your file numbers. At any event it should aid in clearing up the question of the existence of this document in your archives.

Your cooperation in definitely establishing the existence of this document in your files is extremely important as it was used as a standard to establish the authenticity of a questioned letter.

May I please hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN K. TYTELL.

#### TYTELL EXHIBIT C

THE HOOVER INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY  
ON WAR, REVOLUTION, AND PEACE,  
*Stanford University, Stanford, Calif., July 3, 1956.*

Mr. MARTIN K. TYTELL,  
123 Fulton Street,  
New York 38, N. Y.

DEAR MR. TYTELL: Upon receipt of your letter of June 20, I began a search for the original document from which the negative photostat you sent was made. The photostat gave me an idea of where to look for the material, and I was also able to learn from our files that Mr. Don Levine received this photostat from the Hoover Library in August 1949. The correspondence between the Library and Mr. Levine establishes beyond any doubt that the photostat in question is a copy of an original deposited in our Library. In order to find the original I have had to check, page by page, a large file pertaining to the year 1912. I have done some 30 percent of the checking and will proceed as time permits me. However, I do not see what additional evidence you can receive from a new photostat. It will be identical with the one you have.

I am still keeping your photostat as it will guide me in the search for the original.

Sincerely yours,

WITOLD S. SWORAKOWSKI,  
*Assistant Director.*

Mr. MORRIS. What happened next?

Mr. TYTELL. Mr. Levine was able to give me a photostatic copy of the standard and the Tolstoy Foundation gave me a copy of the questioned document.

So, I now had something to work with. So I checked my files very thoroughly.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, what you were doing, what you are now describing, was a task you were undertaking in an amateur way, or as a business venture?

Mr. TYTELL. Maybe I did not make myself clear. One of my specialties is the identification of typewritten documents.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes; but for your own—

Mr. TYTELL. As a professional challenge.

Mr. MORRIS. A professional challenge; you were not working for anyone?

Mr. TYTELL. Oh, no; as a professional challenge and also material to be used for lectures. I always need material to keep my courses alive and anything that currently happens makes them more interesting.

And I checked all my files that I had on Remington and I could find nothing to match that, and yet the expert here says it is a Remington. So, that looks to me like some kind of forgery.

I went to Elmira—no, first, I checked with Remington Rand in New York and then I went to Elmira and I went through everything they had at Elmira.

Do you wish to see copies of all of the different types made at Elmira in Russian?

Mr. MORRIS. I don't think so; no.

Mr. TYTELL. I have copies of all of them. And I was convinced this was not a Remington. And then I checked Royals, Underwoods, L. C. Smiths, and all of the foreign machines and I could find nothing to match this type. So, by this time, that made me really curious. Well, I had planned on going to Europe to visit the crime labs and—

Mr. MORRIS. The what?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, the various documentary laboratories. My idea of a busman's holiday is to visit typewriter plants, where I watch them manufacture types and I go through the plants and I do this whenever I can, but I hadn't done any foreign—and the laboratories, I went to Scotland Yard, the French Surete, the police lab in Stockholm, in Berlin, in Wiesbaden, the International Police, the Irish Police—

Mr. MORRIS. You say you did visit all of them?

Mr. TYTELL. I visited these laboratories—

Mr. MORRIS. You mean generally?

Mr. TYTELL. Generally. In fact, I had planned this for a long time and this thing gave me the opportunity to find out further—well, what impressed me was what Mr. Levine gave as his chain of evidence, Mr. Levine said that he was not just sure because of—well, he had this chain of evidence. Now, I teach documentary research, and so I decided to follow up on his chain of evidence, which I did.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you follow it up?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, Mr. Levine mentioned the fact that he went to a church on Nachodstrasse in Berlin, this being the result of an interrogation he had with General Spiridovitch.

He pressed General Spiridovitch, and General Spiridovitch reluctantly gave him the name of an individual he regarded was the last of the agents that could have had contact with Stalin.

Mr. MORRIS. What was that name?

Mr. TYTELL. Dobroliubov, and that this man was believed dead, but that, in fact, he was hiding out as a sexton in this church, and, as Levine puts it very dramatically, here, among all of this political and foreign intrigue, this man was hiding out. That interested me. It sounded very romantic. So I went to the same church and checked with the priest.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. TYTELL. I have affidavits. That is why I wanted to read this—

Mr. MANDEL. Was it Adamantov?

Mr. TYTELL. No; that was at Wiesbaden; that is another priest. I have here attached the affidavit he gave—the affidavit of my interpreter or guide that I employed in that church. This man was a prisoner of war of the Americans and he spoke very fine English.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. TYTELL. Igor Fromke. And he wrote up what happened for me. And the first man I interviewed was Father Sergius——

Mr. MORRIS. You went there, is that right, to Berlin?

Mr. TYTELL. I was in Berlin. I wanted to visit, actually, the type factory——

Mr. MORRIS. Where was this sexton?

Mr. TYTELL. This alleged sexton was supposed to be working at this church.

Mr. MORRIS. In Berlin?

Mr. TYTELL. Initially, yes; and then, according to Levine—and this priest said he never heard——

Mr. MORRIS. Who was the priest?

Mr. TYTELL. Father Sergius.

Mr. MORRIS. And while there you met this Mr. Fromke?

Mr. TYTELL. He was administering—an altar boy—I explain all of that. And at this point I wanted to be sure I was in the right church, because I had the right priest, or thought I had, and on further interrogation it developed that they had another priest. So I immediately went to visit this other priest on Sunday, but the other priest was preaching someplace else, and so I came back and I was introduced to the second priest, and he was even more emphatic that he never knew of Dobroliubov. And also he had never met Mr. Levine. I showed a book with a picture and neither priest had ever spoken to Levine or Dobroliubov, and neither had a sexton by that name, because the present incumbent sexton had been there the last 25 years. And then Mr. Levine goes on to say how his quarry had fled to this church in Wiesbaden, which had been erected by a prince in the memory of his wife——

Mr. MORRIS. What church?

Mr. TYTELL. It is called the Greek Orthodox Church of Wiesbaden.

Actually, I had planned to go to Wiesbaden anyway, to visit the state center of the Federated—it is called the Bundes Kriminal Amt, Federated German Police. They have, incidentally there—off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. TYTELL. And so then I went to this adjoining cemetery, after. They have a regular guided tour, it is a tourist spot and I interviewed the priest.

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. TYTELL. I have affidavits from him. Archpriest Paul Adamantov.

Mr. MORRIS. And what was the purpose of interviewing him?

Mr. TYTELL. To find out if there was a man by the name of Dobroliubov that this priest had taken Levine—according to Levine's book, this priest had taken Levine, taken him to the tombstone in the cemetery and showed him the final resting place, and I wanted to see this. But there was no tombstone, no grave. I had the grave register read to me, 2 times and there was no name like that going back 15 years. And I interviewed the priest's daughter, who speaks English very well——

Mr. MORRIS. Did the priest himself speak English?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes, not too coherently, but he understands—in fact, he reads English, he reads several languages. And I have an affidavit

here from the priest's daughter who checked the register. We went to the cemetery——

Mr. MORRIS. What names did you look for?

Mr. TYTELL. All the names since the last 15 years and there was no name——

Mr. MORRIS. No similar name?

Mr. TYTELL. No name with any resemblance to Dobroliubov.

Mr. MORRIS. And they did not by any chance point out there was a name resembling that name?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I was looking for any resemblances, I had that in mind that somebody might have had a similar name, but there wasn't any.

Mr. MORRIS. Nor by the first name?

Mr. TYTELL. I didn't have the first name. All I had was the Dobroliubov, that is the second name.

Mr. MORRIS. You did not have the first name?

Mr. TYTELL. No; the book does not speak of any first name, just Dobroliubov.

Mr. MORRIS. But it is your testimony there was not that name or any similar name?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right. And I have also an affidavit from the priest's daughter and from my guide, Fromke, who went with me.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you have copies?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; I took Fromke with me because I did not know if anybody there could speak English.

Mr. MORRIS. And he was present all the time?

Mr. TYTELL. All the time.

Mr. MORRIS. Shall we make the same arrangement with these exhibits?

Mr. LANE. I make the suggestion Mr. Tytell offer the originals.

Mr. TYTELL. Here are the originals and the photostats. This is Fromke's original. And this is the priest's daughter's—who, incidentally, writes double, a very fascinating way in which to write.

(The material supplied by Mr. Tytell appear as an appendix in this volume.)

Mr. MORRIS. What language is this?

Mr. TYTELL. This is Russian and I have the translation in my speech.

Mr. MORRIS. Is this the only affidavit he gave?

Mr. TYTELL. The priest, Adamantov—it tells that I was there and nobody by the name of Dobroliubov is buried there.

Mr. MORRIS. The specific question: Was there another affidavit he gave?

Mr. TYTELL. Adamantov, no, just one.

Mr. SCOTT. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MORRIS. The point is that you did ascertain from conversations with Adamantov, the daughter, the register, that there was no one by the name of Dobroliubov or anything like that?

Mr. TYTELL. Dobroliubov or any similar name as having been interred in that cemetery or registered in the grave register.

Mr. MORRIS. And none similar?

Mr. TYTELL. None whatsoever. My guide was very eager to see——

Mr. MORRIS. And Mr. Fromke was the man you took?



Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. How long have you known Mr. Fromke?

Mr. TYTELL. When I employed him.

Mr. MORRIS. You never met him before?

Mr. TYTELL. Never met him before.

Mr. MORRIS. Who recommended him to you?

Mr. TYTELL. Nobody did. I just walked into the church and services were going on and there was beautiful singing and so I listened to the singing for about an hour.

And I felt that this was excellent singing but I was there for a purpose.

So, I asked the sexton, the fellow selling candles if anybody spoke English, and he walked up to the altar and he stopped the entire service and of course I asked what time I could come back without disturbing the service.

And I came back and asked if he would act as the interpreter, and he was on vacation, 3 weeks, at that time and I asked, "Would you like to work with me?"

And he said "I would" and I checked into him, and I have it, and it tells about him, how many children he had, how long he had been working, it is all in there.

Mr. MORRIS. Now, Mr. Tytell, did you go further in connection with your undertaking in Germany?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Where else did you go? Did you check any municipal records?

Mr. TYTELL. No, I did not. All of the records of deaths are carried right in that church, they have a regular book, a bound book which has an official connotation there. I did not inquire whether there were any other records that I could go to because it specifically said here that Dobroliubov is buried in this cemetery.

So, nobody is buried there unless his name is in the bound book and that name was not in it, no record he was buried there, which I thought was sufficient.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you exhausted all the possibilities. First you spoke to the priest.

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. And second—

Mr. TYTELL. First, the man who was the sexton, alleged sexton according to Levine, but this man had been sexton there before, and I asked the priest and they did not know, and there was no one there buried by that name, and when I asked for a further check then the daughter read all of the names from the book and I had her do this twice. And I went to the cemetery and I had the guide check the names, all of the names, I did not want any slipup.

Mr. MORRIS. But no municipal records?

Mr. TYTELL. No municipal records.

Mr. MORRIS. And you checked the other point, no similar names?

Mr. TYTELL. No similar names, absolutely.

Mr. MORRIS. And what next?

Mr. TYTELL. I went to Hamburg.

Mr. MORRIS. What happened there?

Mr. TYTELL. In Hamburg, I went to interview initially the man—the biggest publisher of literature in the field I am interested in, pertaining to office equipment and I went there and engaged a young man from the University of Hamburg—

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. TYTELL. The name was Jurgen Grassel and with Grassel as a guide, we polled the university and asked for students who were competent in English and in German and this man was in the law school there and he had also been in England, and I was sent to this big company, where I was introduced and I employed him and he went with me to the Slavonic section, and I went through all of that and not only that but other factories where they made type, but this specific thing—I went to the University of Hamburg, the Slavonic section, and the upshot was that they told me there that if I wanted real documentary proof, to go to Finland because Finland had been a possession of Russia until 1917 and that is where I could really get the material.

So, from there, after I went to Paris, where I made arrangements to visit certain labs, I went to Finland.

Mr. MORRIS. Did you have a visa to go to Finland?

Mr. TYTELL. No: I did not. I didn't know I would need any visa.

Mr. MORRIS. Well, did you run into any difficulty on that account?

Mr. TYTELL. No.

Mr. MORRIS. You just went in there?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, this is very funny. When I got there they said, "Have you got a visa?" Well, I said that they were expecting me at the university, and the next day, when I got to the university they said, "We have been expecting you." So I had no difficulty.

Mr. MORRIS. What happened in Finland?

Mr. TYTELL. At the university, I spoke to the director's assistant there, and they gave me a girl.

Mr. MORRIS. What was her name?

Mr. TYDELL. Maria Wydnas.

Mr. MORRIS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MORRIS. What was the general nature of those documents?

Mr. TYTELL. The affidavits I brought back from Finland, I have microfilms, they are from the same office of the MVD Ministry of Internal Affairs, signed by Yerebin, the man supposed to have signed the questioned document and, actually, there was no resemblance in that signature and the signature on the questioned document. That shows, definitely, it is a phony document, from the point of signature. From the point of typing—I will show you copies of the signature.

Mr. MORRIS. Did anyone make any prearrangements for you as you did this?

Mr. TYTELL. No; I did it all while I was there.

Mr. MORRIS. You were at the university, and they made the arrangement, and they gave you all the material?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right; anybody can go there. This is open material there.

Mr. MORRIS. You have an affidavit on that?

Mr. TYTELL. I have one from Maria Wydnas; I have an affidavit.

Mr. MORRIS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. TYTELL. The typewriter I finally found at Frankfurt-am-Main, made at the Kleyer-Adler Works.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you learn that?

Mr. TYTELL. Burghhagen had established that.

Mr. MORRIS. Had established what?

Mr. TYTELL. Established that Russian type had been manufactured in America, had been manufactured by Rosmeyer & Biak, by Gooske, and by Adler. And I had checked Rosmeyer, and I had been there, but I had not been in Adler. And I was sure that nobody in America made that type, and so this left Adler, so, when I got there, I spent the whole morning going through——

Mr. MORRIS. In other words, you were now trying to ascertain scientifically this machine made by Adler?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, if it was not made by Adler, then somebody would have had to have made it by hand.

Mr. MORRIS. And did you find it?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes. It was manufactured in 1912.

Mr. MORRIS. How did you learn that?

Mr. TYTELL. From the people at the plant. I told them what I was interested in, and they were very helpful and went through all of the old machines, and the plant superintendent——

Mr. MORRIS. What was his name?

Mr. TYTELL. I don't know his name.

Mr. MORRIS. And you don't have any affidavits from him?

Mr. TYTELL. No, but I took a sample off the machine.

Mr. MORRIS. And you do not have a certification from him it was made by Adler in 1912?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I ran into a problem there. All of their records had been destroyed. The plant had been completely destroyed during the war, so that was the problem, and it was a matter of getting enough people who had been there at the factory, and there were a half a dozen people, and it was discussed, and the conclusion was, more or less, made unanimously that they did not make a Russian typewriter until 1912.

Mr. MORRIS. But there is nothing scientific?

Mr. TYTELL. No; nothing that you could get, because all the records were destroyed.

Mr. MORRIS. And you got this from the superintendent?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right——

Mr. MORRIS. But you don't know his name?

Mr. TYTELL. Well, I was introduced to the fellow.

Mr. MORRIS. Maybe, if you check your records, you could tell us that.

Mr. TYTELL. No; I did not make any notation, other than taking a sample off the typewriter.

Mr. MORRIS. Would you recognize the name if you saw it?

Mr. TYTELL. No; I don't think so.

Mr. MORRIS. It is your testimony you did speak with him?

Mr. TYTELL. Oh, yes, and, if this committee wants to go to this plant and ask the superintendent, you can ask him if he took a typewriter off the showcase, that he never did before——

Mr. MORRIS. Well, the important thing is to try—it is a point of fact to prove it was made in 1912.

Mr. TYTELL. There is nothing definite that I could prove that with; it is strictly this man's opinion and others there, there are no factory records, the records had been destroyed. But Mr. Levine did find out, somewhere, that they did make Russian machines in 1909—let us assume Mr. Levine is right and that they did in 1909; still this document could not have been typed in 1913, unless somebody had put a motor under the machine and struck the keys constantly 24 hours a day to wear the type down to this point where it looks like this [indicating], and I know about that; I have had numerous tests that I have made and I could prove that this machine had been made and was used many years.

Mr. MORRIS. And you make the flat statement it was made in 1912?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes. I flatly state they did not make any Russian machine until 1912, based upon what they told me, but, assuming I am wrong and Mr. Levine is right—

Mr. MORRIS. The only thing is, you made a statement that it was definitely established that Adler's factory first made a Russian typewriter in 1912. Now, you are a man of science—

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. MORRIS. Yes, and when you say something is definitely established, I wonder what documentation you have.

Mr. TYTELL. My documentation is interviewing people that had been there a long time and who agreed it was made in 1912 and, in the absence of any record, I have to believe them and I see no reason not; I see no reason why they would tell me any other date when they did not make it—I mean, this is not materially important to my presentation, now—

Mr. MORRIS. What else did you do at Frankfurt?

Mr. TYTELL. I also wanted to check whether or not an Adler typewriter had ever been used at that time at St. Petersburg.

Sir, we inquired at the church, the Russian church in Hamburg with my guide, and they told us that—about some high dignitaries that were at the old-folks' home at Varel, and that is near Bremerhaven; I got up at 6 o'clock in the morning and I got there and interviewed 2 people. One had been a district attorney and the other had been a clerk, and I have the dates that they were; it is in my article on page 10.

I spoke with Colonel Feodor Yurieff, who worked as Government prosecutor from 1904 to 1917. This man was 3 months away from becoming general, and life had passed him by; they had the revolution 3 months too soon. And Stepan Rusanow; he worked from 1908 to 1918 as typist in various St. Petersburg offices.

And they said they had never seen an Adler and I have got affidavits and the colonel's wife, incidentally, gave me this to show what a fine person her husband was (exhibiting).

When I got back to New York I gave all this material to Mr. Levine except one affidavit, I didn't give this affidavit but all of this other stuff.

Mr. MORRIS. And that was the end of the trip?

Mr. TYTELL. And then I gave the talk.

Mr. SCOTT. Could I ask, I don't know whether I understood your question as to when the machine was built, as to whether or not there was scientific proof that it was not built before 1912, but did I understand you to say that Mr. Tytell had stated that it was—that he had definitely established it?



Mr. MORRIS. I was reading an excerpt from his speech, if I read it correctly—off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MORRIS. You have no interest in the rehabilitation of Marshal Stalin?

Mr. TYTELL. No.

Mr. MORRIS. I think that is all.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. LANE. I would like the record to show that the paper which has been produced as the New York University tape of Mr. Tytell's talk states:

All the records of the company had been destroyed during the war but from conferences there with the old men who had been with the company for some many years it was definitely established that the Adler Co. first made a Russian typewriter in 1912.

Mr. MORRIS. Anything else, Mr. Lane, that you think should be mentioned before the record is closed?

In the event that we may want to pursue the inquiry in any way, may we have a meeting by my phoning either Mr. Scott or Mr. Lane?

Mr. TYTELL. You mean at my office?

Mr. MORRIS. Well, I don't know——

Mr. TYTELL. Because that is where I have got all of the information you want.

Mr. LANE. Well, if you want any other formal conferences, they can be arranged by telephone.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. MORRIS. That is all, thank you.

(Thereupon, at 4 p. m. the hearing was adjourned.)



# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

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THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1957

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL  
SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*Washington, D. C.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 11:30 a. m., in room 404, Senate Office Building, Senator John Marshall Butler presiding.  
Also present: William A. Rusher, associate counsel, and Benjamin Mandel, research director.

## TESTIMONY OF MARTIN KENNETH TYTELL, ACCOMPANIED BY BYRON N. SCOTT

Senator BUTLER. Will you please raise your right hand. Do you solemnly promise and declare in the presence of the Almighty God that the evidence that you will give to the Internal Security Subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. TYTELL. I do.

Senator BUTLER. The witness is sworn, the counsel may proceed.

Mr. RUSHER. This is a regular open hearing of the subcommittee held at the request of this witness, Mr. Tytell, who appeared some time ago in executive session and, as I understand it, wishes to reaffirm in public session the truth of the answers he gave in the executive session, subject to various corrections as to detail and various additions. So I will ask you, Mr. Tytell—

Mr. SCOTT. May I interrupt just a moment to make a statement that I think may clarify the record—just that Mr. Tytell did appear under subpoena in executive session, did give his testimony and later wrote a letter to the committee in which he stated that he thought that perhaps, although he was not sure, one answer that he had given to a question was not as responsive as perhaps the questioner had had in mind when he answered the question at the conclusion of that hearing. Request was made that the testimony given at that executive session be published or made public. It is my understanding that in response to that request, Mr. Tytell was invited to come today to make that testimony public. There was a question in Mr. Tytell's mind then as to whether he wanted to insist on the right to make his testimony public, and in conversation with Judge Morris—was it Judge Morris or Mr. Rusher?—Judge Morris, it was stated that the invitation was a direction to come and that there would not be an adjournment of the hearing.

Mr. RUSHER. I beg your pardon. I think you're referring to a phone conversation I had with Mr. Tytell. It was I and not Mr. Morris.

Senator BUTLER. Are the facts that are stated otherwise correct?

Mr. RUSHER. Yes; I understand they are.

Mr. Tytell, you have read this morning the testimony you gave before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on February 8, 1957?

Mr. TYTELL. I have.

Mr. RUSHER. Do I understand that this letter of which I now show you a photostat, dated March 26, 1957, addressed by you to Robert Morris, makes certain addenda and corrections to your testimony?

Mr. TYTELL. It doesn't make any corrections; I believe it is just addenda. I stand by everything I said previously.

Mr. RUSHER. Is the testimony contained in this transcript of February 8—are the answers that you gave true?

Mr. TYTELL. The answers are true. There are many typographical errors and errors of verbiage, but on the whole this can stand as is to save time.

Senator BUTLER. Now, I don't understand what you mean when you say there is verbiage. What do you mean by that?

Mr. TYTELL. Specific examples would be "we called the University of Hamburg:" the hearing would say "we polled the University of Hamburg." Errors of that type which are not important.

Mr. RUSHER. As to matter of substance, Mr. Tytell, you say that these answers as stated are true. Is that correct?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. RUSHER. And you stand by them?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. RUSHER. Now, Senator, may we introduce into the record at this point a letter which I described a moment ago?

Senator BUTLER. Without objection it will be so ordered.

Mr. RUSHER. That is Mr. Tytell's letter dated March 26, 1957.

MARTIN K. TYTELL,  
EXAMINER OF DISPUTED DOCUMENTS,  
New York, N. Y., March 26, 1957.

ROBERT MORRIS, Esq.,  
Counsel, Special Subcommittee on Internal Security,  
Senate Committee on the Judiciary,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE MORRIS: Mr. Byron Scott, who as my attorney last week examined the stenographic transcript of my testimony at the hearing on February 8, tells me that the transcript contains the following exchange:

Q. Now, what you were doing, what you are now describing, was a task that you were undertaking in an amateur way, or as a business venture?

\* \* \* \* \*

A. As a professional challenge.

Q. A professional challenge: you were not working for anyone?

A. Oh, no; as a professional challenge and also material to be used for lectures \* \* \*.

What I was describing was, of course, my investigation of the claims made by Mr. Isaac Don Levine, in his Life article and his book, as to the authenticity of the so-called "Yeremin Letter" dealing with Stalin's prerevolutionary activities.

I stand by everything I said in my testimony, but after reconsidering the exact form of the quoted questions I think now that to make my answer complete I should have added one further fact.



As I recall it, I explained in my testimony how inquiries from my students first aroused my curiosity as to the "Yeremin Letter", and led me to investigate the soundness of Mr. Levine's "proofs" of its genuineness. I began my investigation, as I said, strictly as a professional challenge, and I was at no time working for anyone.

However, I should perhaps have added that not long after I began my investigation it occurred to me that the attorneys for Alger Hiss (for whom I had done some work in connection with his motion for a new trial) might perhaps be interested in the genuineness or spuriousness of a typewritten document sponsored by Mr. Isaac Don Levine. Accordingly, I visited Mr. Chester T. Lane, Mr. Hiss's attorney, and explained to him my suspicions as to the document. He said that he would be very much interested if my investigation should tend to show that the forgery, if it was one, had been done by use of a fabricated typewriter, of the kind he thought had been used to forge the documents in the Hiss case. I said I thought that was a real possibility, and asked if he would be willing to compensate me for my time and expenses to the extent that I concentrated my investigation on this angle. He said he would be glad to do so.

In fact I concluded definitely, well before my trip to Europe, that although the "Yeremin Letter" was almost undoubtedly a forgery there was no reason to believe that it was done by means of a fabricated machine. I so reported to Mr. Lane, and as agreed he paid me for my time and expenses involved in establishing that fact. From that point on I was completely on my own, and neither Mr. Lane nor anyone else paid me anything whatsoever in connection with my further investigation or my trip to Europe.

There is one other minor correction which ought to be made in the transcript. Mr. Ben Mandel, you will recall, produced a document which he identified as a transcript of a tape recording of my speech. Mr. Lane asked Mr. Mandel—off the record, I think—whether this was the WNYC tape, and Mr. Mandel said it was. Then Mr. Lane read a small portion of the document into the record, prefacing his reading by describing the document as "the paper which has been produced as the NYC tape of Mr. Tytell's talk." Presumably your reporter was not familiar with the name of New York's municipal station WNYC, and so transcribed his notes as NYU, or New York University, which is the way the reference appears in the record.

In fact, I have discovered on investigation that there was no tape recording taken by New York University, and that although one was taken by WNYC it was erased within a few minutes, and no transcript of it was ever made. I have this directly from the technician who made the recording and who informed me that it was erased because my movements around the platform made it impossible to secure a satisfactory recording. I have also discovered that Mr. Mandel's source was a police lieutenant who attended my lecture and took a recording for use in a training course he was giving. It would seem desirable that the record be corrected to show the actual source of Mr. Mandel's document. Also, in view of the difficulty experienced by the WNYC operator, it would seem very doubtful whether the transcript the committee has is accurate, and if the committee is going to rely on it, fairness to me requires that I be given a copy, so that I can check it.

I think also that in fairness to me the entire record of the hearing ought to be made public. Before I was called to testify I was harassed by repeated questions and insinuations put to my professional associates by Mr. Levine and by your committee's Mr. Frank. These, as they were repeated to me, were obviously designed to cast doubt on my professional qualifications and my motives in exposing the "Yeremin Letter" as a forgery. Such tactics could only have had the aim of injuring me professionally, and my only real answer to them is to meet them with my sworn testimony before your committee. The committee's rules permit publication of testimony taken at an executive hearing if a majority of the committee approves, and if a witness himself asks that this be done, and no question of national security is involved, common decency requires that his request be honored.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN K. TYTELL.

P. S.—There is an additional correction I would like to make as to the date when I incorporated my typewriter business. The correct date is July 1938.

Mr. RUSHER. Now, Mr. Tytell, I would like to ask you just a few questions about the matters in this letter. You state in the letter that before going to Europe you visited Mr. Chester Lane—L-a-n-e—who is the attorney for Alger Hiss, and that you told him certain suspicions you had concerning a typewritten document sponsored by Mr. Isaac Don Levine.

And your letter goes on to say that Mr. Lane was very much interested and that he agreed to compensate you for your time and expenses to the extent that you concentrated your investigation on that subject.

Why was he interested in establishing the spuriousness of this document?

Mr. TYTELL. Mr. Lane was interested only in one fact. Now, that is an investigation that might show that a forgery had been done by the use of a fabricated typewriter. That is the only interest of Mr. Lane.

Mr. RUSHER. In short, he wanted to establish that forgery by typewriter was a practical possibility?

Mr. TYTELL. I didn't say that. Mr. Lane was interested, and is still interested, in any case involving a fabricated typewriter—a type which is used for the purpose of committing forgery by typewriter.

Mr. RUSHER. Now you say that he paid you for your time and expenses. Will you tell the committee how much he paid you?

Mr. TYTELL. One thousand dollars.

Senator BUTLER. Including expenses?

Mr. TYTELL. That included everything—my expenses, my time, and my travel.

Senator BUTLER. You were not then really compensated, because your fare would be more than that.

Mr. TYTELL. This is just one phase covering an investigation about the use of a typewriter for the creation of forgery. It had nothing to do with my investigation in Europe, or any other part of the investigation which I did on my own.

Mr. RUSHER. Isn't it a fact, though, Mr. Tytell, that in Europe you also actively concerned yourself with establishing a typewriter forgery?

Mr. TYTELL. My trip to Europe had nothing to do with Mr. Lane and did not involve any more interest in what Mr. Lane had employed me for. I gave my report to Mr. Lane in the phase that he was interested in long before I left for Europe.

Senator BUTLER. I don't think, Mr. Tytell, you have answered the question you were asked.

Mr. RUSHER. I will restate the question. Isn't it a fact that while in Europe you actively investigated a case involving possible typewriter forgery?

Mr. TYTELL. It is definitely not a fact.

Mr. RUSHER. You didn't inquire about the first date on which a particular typewriter manufacturer made a specific kind of typewriter?

Mr. TYTELL. We are speaking about a fabricated typewriter. Mr. Lane's interest is purely in that of a fabricated typewriter. Anything away from fabricated typewriter is of no interest to Mr. Lane.

Mr. RUSHER. Will you tell us then—

Mr. SCOTT. May I insert a remark?

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. RUSHER. Will you tell us, then, briefly, what the investigation was, for which Mr. Lane did retain you, or pay your expenses?

Mr. TYTELL. It was obvious to me that the statement in Life magazine that the questioned typewriter and the typewriter used to produce the standard were not the same make and model, that the representation as given by Life was false. It was also obvious to me that the expert whom Mr. Isaac Don Levine had consulted, and according to the statement of Life and of Isaac Don Levine, that the expert had said that the two typewriters were the same make and model was also false. To the extent that I could, on my own, without giving it full time, I checked my files thoroughly. I also checked with the Remington Rand office in New York City, and the more I checked the more convinced I was that there was something very wrong with the picture as presented in Life, and that there was good possibility that somebody had created a typewriter to type the Yereimin document.

At one point in my research I explained how I felt to Mr. Lane, and Mr. Lane said that he would be interested to have me go further and to investigate and to show that a fabricated typewriter had been used to prepare the Yereimin document. Mr. Lane believe that a fabricated typewriter was used to prepare the Baltimore documents in the Hiss case, and that is why he was interested.

When I reported back to Mr. Lane that a fabricated typewriter was not used, he paid me. I would not take the research for Mr. Lane on any contingency. My answer whether it was or was not a fabricated machine had nothing to do with my fee.

Mr. RUSHER. And, also, as I understand it, you are distinguishing whether it was a fabricated machine from the question of the authenticity of the document. Is that correct?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. RUSHER. In other words, while you remained unconvinced of the authenticity of the document, you became convinced it had not been written on the fabricated machine?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. RUSHER. And Mr. Lane's payments to you were only for investigations conducted in this country?

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. RUSHER. You mentioned Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. TYTELL. That is right.

Mr. RUSHER. Now, what happened at Elmira?

Mr. TYTELL. In Elmira, Mr. Earl Palmered, a man who has been with Remington Rand for 50 years, approximately—for a good number of years he was a final aliner; a final aliner is one who does the final inspection operation of the type on a typewriter; he takes off the final sheet which is filed to show the actual typing impressions of the machine. Today Mr. Palmered is in an executive capacity on final inspections.

Mr. Palmered, as a hobby, or because of his deep interest in special foreign-language types, took me to his home where he has a collection of various oriental and Cyrillic typewriter keyboards, off actual typewriters which he alined, going back for about half a century. He and I went over in great detail every Russian specimen he had, to see if any of them compared in class characteristics with that of the Yereimin document.



At Elmira, I also went over all the type specimens that they had in their printed catalogs, going as far back as their records were kept.

Some of the people who worked with me in Elmira on this problem were Mr. Redmond, Mr. Bruce Raye, Mr. John Strong, Mr. Floyd Adams, chief type designer. By the end of the day in Elmira, the people who worked with me, and I, were of the opinion that the Yere-min document was definitely not typed on a Remington typewriter or on any machine having Remington type soldered on to it.

Mr. RUSHER. Mr. Tytell, have you ever received any fee from Mr. Lane other than the one already described?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; I received a fee for the work I did for Mr. Lane in connection with the Alger Hiss appeal for a new trial on newly discovered evidence.

Mr. RUSHER. Was that before or after the particular retainer you have described heretofore?

Mr. TYTELL. That was about 1951.

Mr. RUSHER. In other words, earlier?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; about 6 years ago.

Mr. RUSHER. Are those the only two fees he has paid you?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes.

Mr. RUSHER. Are those the only two jobs you have done for him, independently of whether you received a fee?

Mr. TYTELL. Let me put it this way. I have called Mr. Lane to ask him questions regarding some lectures I have given at Brooklyn College, New York Institute—

Mr. RUSHER. Beyond such phone calls and the two investigations you have described, have you done any other work for him, whether paid for or not?

Mr. TYTELL. Not that I can think of.

Mr. RUSHER. Could you say, definitely, "No"?

Mr. TYTELL. We are covering a period of 1951-57. I may have had conversations with him. There is nothing major that would involve a fee. I may have—

Mr. RUSHER. Do I understand that, aside from occasional phone conversations or short conferences at your request, there has been no other major undertaking for Mr. Lane?

Mr. TYTELL. That is correct.

Mr. RUSHER. And only those two fees?

Mr. TYTELL. That is correct.

Mr. RUSHER. Just so we can have a terminal date, can you tell us when your last report was given to Mr. Lane?

Mr. TYTELL. I cannot give you an exact date. I will say it was around the last week in June or the first week in July of 1956.

Mr. RUSHER. Was your report to Mr. Lane in writing?

Mr. TYTELL. No; it was an oral report, but I did give him several little diagrams, such as we used in my speech, to illustrate my conclusion, and I did show him photographs of material I have here, which you may be interested in seeing, and I will be glad to show you.

Mr. RUSHER. You did not put in writing the conclusion, however, for which he had paid the thousand dollars?

Mr. TYTELL. My reports to him were very informal. They were merely vague statements as to what I was doing, the techniques I was using to make a determination.

Mr. RUSHER. And it is your statement that none of the costs of your trip to Europe were paid by Mr. Lane, nor was he concerned in any investigations you conducted there. Is that correct?

Mr. TYTELL. Yes; that is correct. Naturally, I did telephone Mr. Lane when I came back from Europe, and told him of my findings, and also went up to see him and showed him my speech I was going to deliver before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. But this was definitely in the nature of a social meeting, rather than one of a professional nature where I would be retained for this part of the investigation. I want to make that very clear.

Mr. RUSHER. I have no further questions.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. SCOTT. Objection is entered now to the designated scope of investigation to which the question of Mr. Tytell has contributed. That is, it is his feeling that he is not being investigated as a possible espionage agent; that he is called upon by the committee to give information that may be of value to it in its investigative work, but not of him as a possible espionage agent. Mr. Tytell stands ready to assist the committee at any time with its work, but does not want his testimony published under the general designation of "Scope of Soviet Activity in the United States."

Mr. RUSHER. I can only say this: There is no allegation here, and never has been, that Mr. Tytell is an espionage agent. The title for the series of hearings is a standard one, from which I think no such unwarranted inference should be drawn.

Senator BUTLER. The subcommittee will stand in recess until call of the Chair.

(Thereupon, the subcommittee hearing adjourned at 12:20 p. m.)



# SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1957

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL  
SECURITY LAWS, OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,  
*New York, N. Y.*

The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 12:20 p. m., in room 36, United States Courthouse, Foley Square, New York City, Senator Olin D. Johnston (South Carolina) presiding.

Also present: Robert Morris, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; Roy Garcia and Nelson Frank, consultants.

Mr. MORRIS. This is the Reverend Michael Korchak-Sivitsky.

Senator JOHNSTON. Will you raise your right hand? Do you swear the evidence you give in this case will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. KORCHAK-SIVITSKY (through interpreter). Yes.

Senator JOHNSTON (to the interpreter). Do you swear that you will interpret to the best of your knowledge what is conveyed to you, and convey it to us?

Miss GINSBURG. Yes; I will.

Mr. MORRIS. Senator, this testimony this morning is being taken subsequent to the testimony taken of Mr. Martin K. Tytell who has already testified before the subcommittee.

Late in 1956 there appeared in the American press various announcements to the effect that John Santo, a former member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., who had been voluntarily deported to Soviet Hungary, had left that country, that he was in Vienna, and was willing to testify before a congressional committee regarding his defection from communism.

Moved by an interest in this case, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee asked Mr. Benjamin Mandel, its research director, to interview Mr. Santo in Vienna early in January 1957, with a view to possibly securing Mr. Santo as a witness.

In the meantime certain articles had appeared in the (Communist) Daily Worker, specifically on December 31, 1956; January 6, 1957; January 13, 1957; and January 20, 1957, which articles dealt with the alleged revelations of Martin K. Tytell whom this publication referred to as a scientist with a lifelong passion for questionable documents; as a lecturer on police science at Brooklyn College and New York University; and as a document expert who had been used previously in the case of Alger Hiss to establish forgery by typewriter.

Mr. Tytell addressed the American Association for the Advancement of Science on December 29, 1956, and his remarks were reprinted in the Worker of January 13, 1957, pages 3 and 14. The effect of the articles was to defend Premier Stalin.

Concerned about the possibility that Communists might be embarking on a campaign to rehabilitate Marshal Stalin, the subcommittee decided to learn what Mr. Tytell was doing. It, therefore, asked Mr. Mandel to look into certain phases of Mr. Tytell's investigation while in Europe on the Santo matter.

Senator, we have here the previous testimony, and we would like to take now the testimony of Mr. Benjamin Mandel.

Mr. Mandel, I wonder if you would stand to be sworn?

Senator JOHNSTON. Do you swear the evidence you give to this committee to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. MANDEL. I do.

Mr. MORRIS. In connection with your testimony, Mr. Mandel, you have 26 exhibits, do you not?

### TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN MANDEL

Mr. MANDEL. I do. Before submitting my testimony, let me insert into the record certain data necessary for an understanding of the exhibits which I propose to present.

The Worker of January 13, 1957, pages 3 and 14, printed a report titled:

"Exposing a Documentary Hoax" \* \* \* delivered by a distinguished scientist, Martin K. Tytell, December 29, 1956, before one of the seminars of the American Academy of Social Science, on Science Versus Crime. \* \* \* Mr. Tytell is a lecturer at several universities on criminology and is recognized as an expert on questioned documents.

The correct title of the organization before which this report was given was American Association for the Advancement of Science, which met at the Hotel Statler in New York City. The meeting was cosponsored by the Society for the Advancement of Criminology. Mr. Tytell's report dealt with an article in Life magazine dated April 23, 1956, by Isaac Don Levine, called Stalin's Great Secret, which included A Document on Stalin as Czarist Spy. The article was later expanded into a book.

In this report reprinted in the Worker of January 13, 1957, Mr. Tytell is quoted as follows:

My investigation led me abroad to Germany in July of this year. In Frankfurt I found that the questioned document was in fact written on an Adler—a



machine manufactured in Germany. The Adler factory was demolished by bombing and, therefore, a determination of the date of the machine used for the questioned document was impossible.

However, company employees who had been manufacturing typewriters for many years, stated that Russian type which produced the questioned document was first manufactured in the year 1912.

According to Mr. Tytell, the book mentioned a certain "Dobroliubov, who had been an officer of the Okhrana, or czarist secret police" who had died and been buried in the cemetery of a Russian chapel in Wiesbaden, Germany.

Mr. Tytell's report stated:

The next day I left Berlin for Wiesbaden, taking Fromke with me to act as interpreter.

Mr. Tytell explained that Igor Fromke was a ministrant at the Greek Orthodox Church on Nachodstrasse in Charlottenburg, Berlin.

Speaking of his trip to the chapel, Mr. Tytell declared:

I spoke to the local priest \* \* \*. This priest too knew nothing of Dobroliubov and had never heard the name in his tenure at the church dating back to 1908 \* \* \*.

I went through the adjoining cemetery; there was no tombstone for Dobroliubov. There was no record in the church registry of deaths, going back to 1945, of a burial of such an individual or anyone bearing a name similar to Dobroliubov.

I arrived in Frankfurt-am-Main, Germany, on January 15, 1957, and remained there until January 16, 1957. During this time I visited the Russian Church, also called the Greek Chapel, located at 99 Kappellenstrasse, Wiesbaden, Germany. It is also known as the Russian Orthodox Church of Wiesbaden. I interviewed Archpriest Pavel Adamantov, the head of this church, and his daughter, Anastasia Adamantov, who speaks English fluently. Her father understands a little English but speaks only Russian.

I left for Vienna to interview Mr. John Santo and remained there from January 16 to January 21 when I returned to Frankfurt-am-Main, remaining until January 25, 1957.

Between January 21 and 25 I visited the Russian Orthodox Church again.

I asked Archpriest Adamantov, through his daughter Anastasia, about the grave of Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky, also known as Dobroskok and Dobroliubov and the visit of Martin K. Tytell to the church on this matter. Permit me at this point to place in the record as exhibit 1, a photograph taken at my direction, of the Russian Orthodox Church.

(The photograph was marked "Exhibit No. 492" and is reproduced below:)

EXHIBIT No. 492



Russian Greek Orthodox Church at 99 Kappellenstrasse, Wiesbaden, Germany.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 2 is a booklet I obtained at the church containing additional photographs and entitled "The Russian Church on the Neroberg in Wiesbaden, usually called the Greek Chapel."

(The cover of the pamphlet referred to above was marked "Exhibit No. 492-A" and appears below:)

EXHIBIT No. 492-A

THE  
RUSSIAN CHURCH  
on the Neroberg in Wiesbaden

*usually called*  
THE GREEK CHAPEL

Eigenverlag des Kirchenvorstandes

Reproduction of the cover of a 26-page descriptive pamphlet entitled "The Russian Church on the Neroberg in Wiesbaden, usually called the Greek Chapel."



Mr. MANDEL. As exhibit 3, I present a certified abstract in the Russian language, from the Russian Orthodox Church register dated February 1 (old calendar) and February 14 (new calendar), 1947, showing the death of Col. Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky, aged 65, and ask that a certified translation be made by the Library of Congress and placed in the record.

(The abstract referred to above was marked "Exhibit No. 493," and is reproduced below, followed by an English translation :)

EXHIBIT No. 493

Православная  
Русская церковь  
въ г. ВИСБАДЕНЬ Германия

Wiesbaden, ~~Kapellenstr. 99~~

Kapellenstr. 99

Выпись изъ метрической книги,

ЧАСТЬ ТРЕТЬЯ

о умершихъ

за 1947 года.

выданная протомъ города Висбадена православной русской церкви

во имя Св. Праведныи Елизаветы.

Abstract from church record recording death of Dobrovolsky

[Translation]

Russian Orthodox Church at Wiesbaden (Germany)  
Kapellenstr. 99.  
Wiesbaden

EXCERPT FROM THE BOOK OF VITAL STATISTICS

Part 3

PERTAINING TO THE DEATH

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Issued by the Russian Orthodox Church of the Blessed Saint Elizabeth at Wiesbaden.

Item No. : Male 2.

Month and date of death : February 1/14.

Month and date of burial : February 9/22.

Occupation, name, father's name and family name of deceased : Colonel of the Russian Army in retirement, Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky.

Age of the deceased : 65.

Cause of death : Apoplexy.

Confession and the last rites : Performed by the pastor, Michael Korchak-Sivitskii.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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*Handwritten:* 76  
The above record was made by



Who conducted the burial services and where buried: Very Rev. Pavel Adamantov, assisted by the deacon, Vassili Chekmarev, and sacristan, Iakov Kashchenko; buried at the Russian Orthodox cemetery at Wiesbaden.

No. 5/1957.

[SEAL (of Russian Orthodox Church at Wiesbaden)].

In virtue thereof we sign below and affix the seal of the church.

WIESBADEN, *January 21, 1957.*

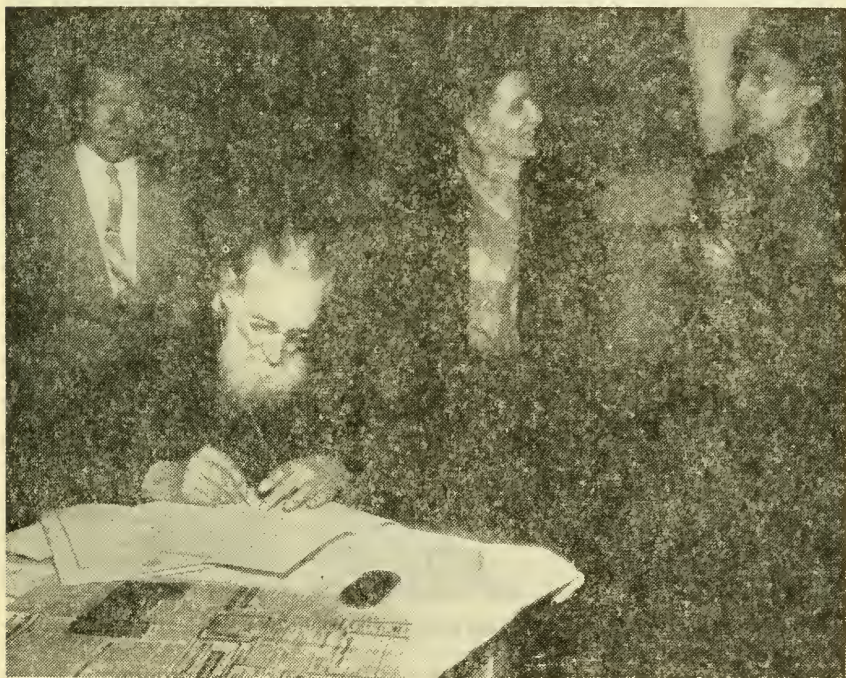
Pastor of the church: Archpriest PAVEL ADAMANTOV,  
Sacristan IAKOV KASHCHENKO.

(Translated by George Starosolsky, Translator, Library of Congress, September 27, 1957.)

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 4 is a photograph which shows Archpriest Pavel Adamantov signing the above document with his daughter Anastasia at the upper right. Exhibit 5 is a photograph showing the archpriest sealing the above document.

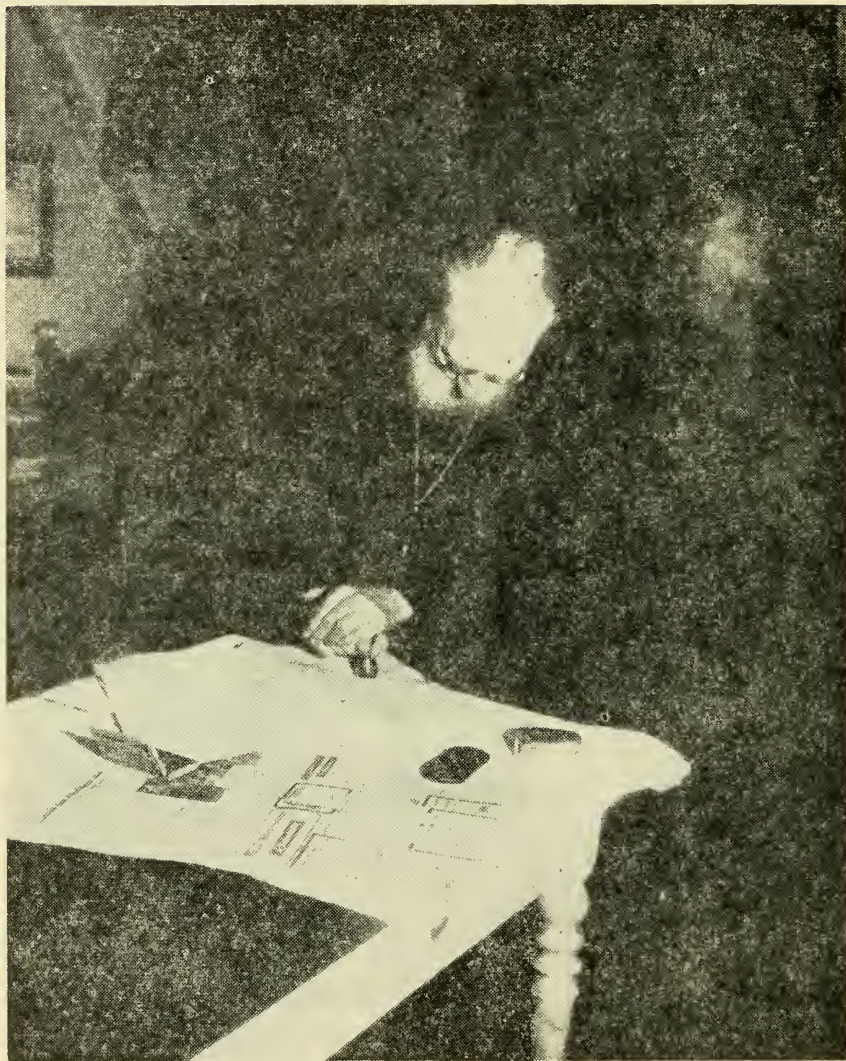
(The above described photographs were marked "Exhibit 494 and 494A" and appear below:)

EXHIBIT No. 494



Photograph of Archpriest Pavel Adamantov signing death certificate referred to above. Photo was taken in his home. Woman on extreme right is his daughter.

EXHIBIT No. 494-A



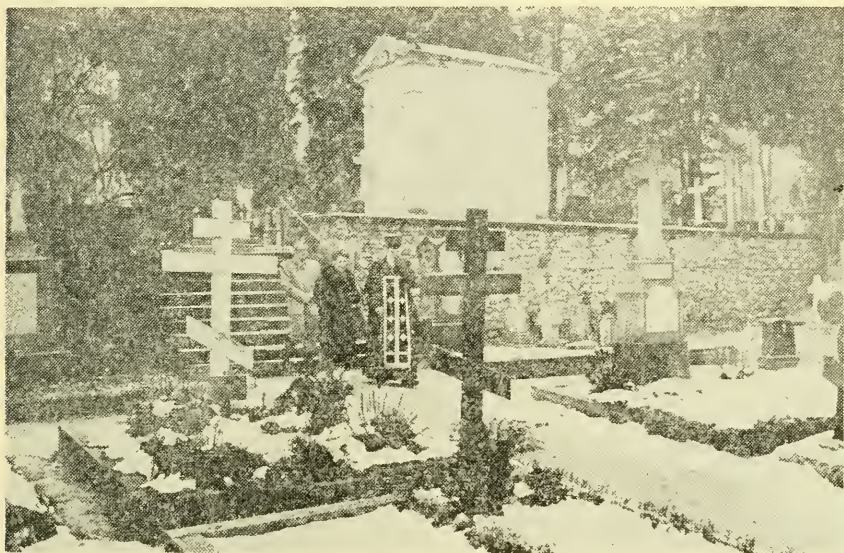
Archpriest Adamantov affixes his seal to the Dobrovolsky death certificate.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 6 is a photograph of the cemetery of the Russian Orthodox Church showing Archpriest Pavel Adamantov and others.



(The photograph was marked "Exhibit No. 495" and is reproduced below:)

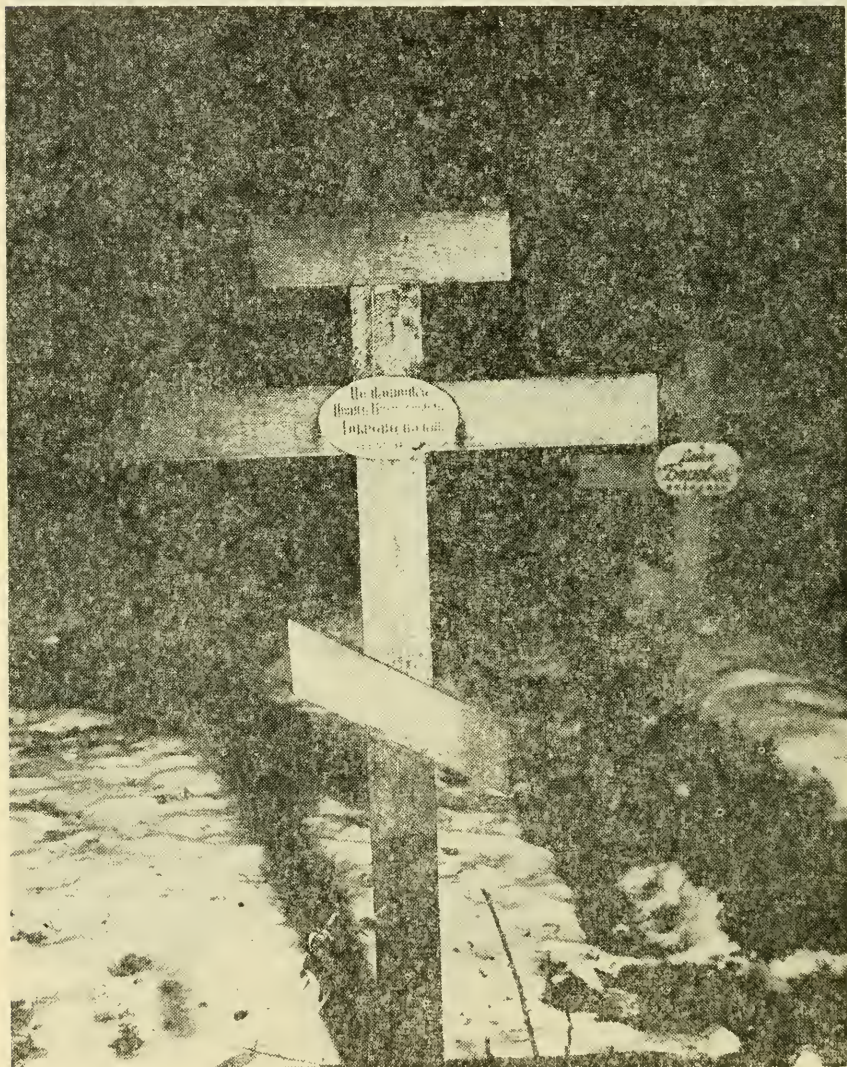
EXHIBIT No. 495



Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 7 is a photograph of a wooden cross headstone in this cemetery with the inscription in Russian with the name Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky, 5.1.1882, 14.2.1947 which was explained to me as the birth and death date of the deceased.

(The photograph described above was marked "Exhibit No. 496" and is reproduced below, followed by a translation of the marker:)

EXHIBIT No. 496



Wooden cross marking Dobrovolsky grave.

[Translation, inscription on wooden cross headstone]

Colonel Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky  
January 5, 1882—February 14, 1947

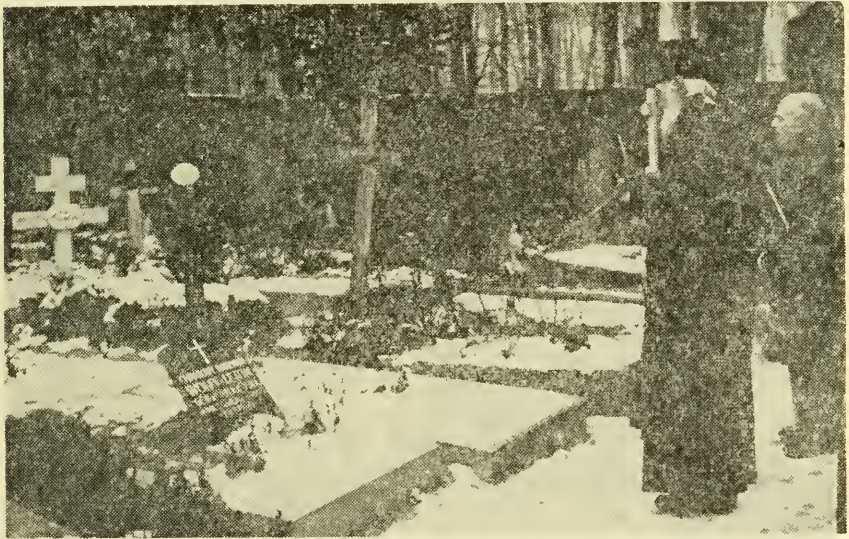
(Translated by George Starosolsky, translator, Library of Congress, September 27, 1957.)



Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 8 is a photograph of Archpriest Pavel Adamantov with his assistant, Iakov Kaschenko in the Russian Orthodox Church cemetery near the wooden cross headstone of Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky.

(The photograph described above was marked "Exhibit No. 496-A" and is reproduced below :)

EXHIBIT No. 496-A



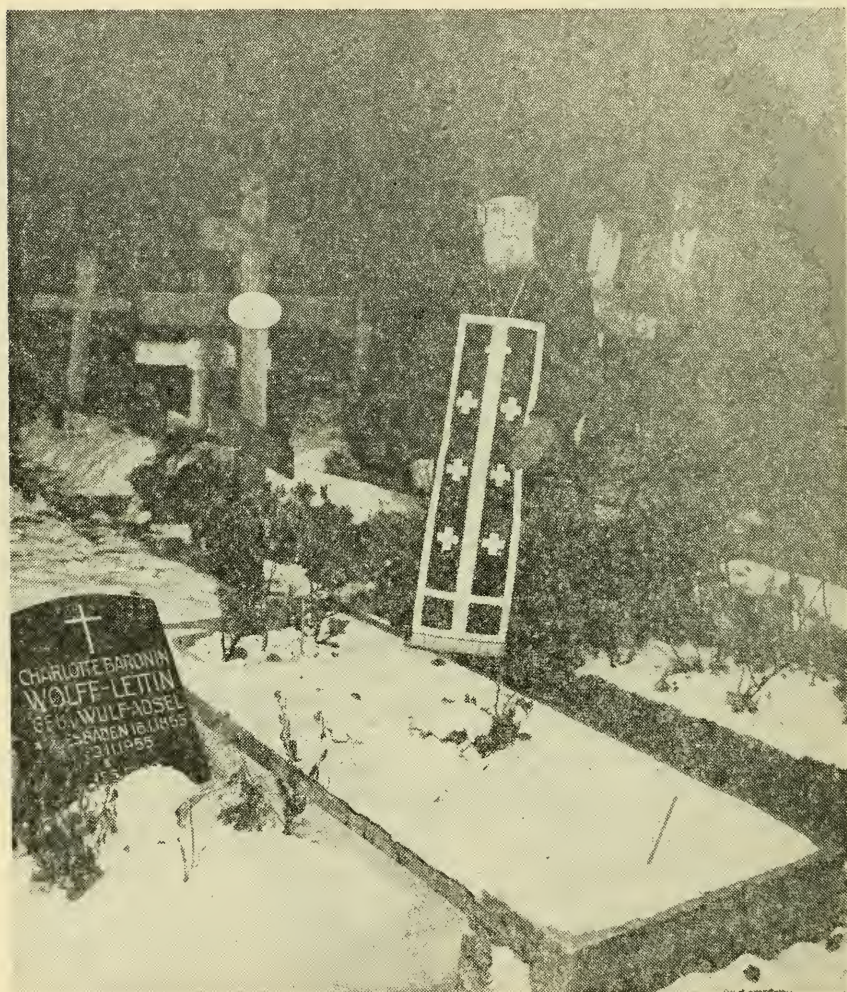
Archpriest Adamantov and an assistant standing before the grave of Dobrovolsky (marked by dark wood cross). Grave is in second tier of the cemetery.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 9 is another photograph of Archpriest Pavel Adamantov at the grave of Ivan Vassilievich Dobrovolsky.



(The photograph was marked "Exhibit No. 496-B" and appears below:)

EXHIBIT No. 496-B



Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 10 is a photostat copy of a handwritten inscription signed by Martin K. Tytell with his visiting card in the book "The World's Greatest Spy Stories" by Kurt Singer, given to Archpriest Pavel Adamantov on July 17, 1956, and in turn given to me when I visited the archpriest. The book contains, on pages 91 to 108, a reprint of the article The \$7,500 Typewriter I Built for Alger Hiss by Martin Tytell for True magazine, for August 1952.

(The photostat of the note, and the publishers' "blurb" on the dust-cover of the volume was marked "Exhibit No. 497" and is reproduced below:)

## EXHIBIT No. 497

THE WORLD'S  
GREATEST SPY STORIES

Edited by

KURT SINGER

In his latest book, Dr. Singer, one of the world's foremost authorities on spies and espionage, has gathered a remarkable collection of true spy stories, with the emphasis on the modern and up-to-date.

These he has neatly balanced with some of the finest spy fiction of recent years, including pieces by Joseph Conrad, Somerset Maugham, Edgar Wallace, Pearl Buck and Eric Ambler.

Treason has been the author's business for more than twenty years. He was "wanted" for "high treason." He was "wanted" by both Nazis and Communists; he has seen revolution, betrayal, perfidy and deception; and he has always fought back for the forces of democracy.

This book should have a worthy place beside his earlier works on a subject which seems to have an eternal fascination for most people.

12s 6d net  
W. H. ALLEN

July 17, 1956

For Father Adams at the  
his charming daughter  
also train  
with light regard  
as appearing day  
and most interesting  
M. K. Tytell

MARTIN K. TYTELL  
FRAMER OF DISPUTED DOCUMENTS  
EXPERT COURT TESTIMONY

123 FULGON STREET  
NEW YORK CITY

BEKMAN 3-5305

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 11 is a photostatic copy of this article as it appeared in True magazine for August 1952.



(The article was marked "Exhibit No. 498" and reads as follows:)

EXHIBIT No. 498

[From True magazine, August 1952]

THE \$7,500 TYPEWRITER I BUILT FOR ALGER HISS

(As far as typewriter-expert Tytell knew, a job like the one Alger Hiss lawyers wanted had never been done before. This is how he did it)

By Martin Tytell As Told to Harry Kursh

It began for me in the latter part of March 1950, less than 2 months after Alger Hiss, convicted of perjury, had implied that he was the victim of a "forgery by typewriter." I was sitting at my desk behind a jungle of papers and typewriter parts when a tall, lean young man of about 28 came in. He carried a bulging briefcase by its handle and, standing over my desk, peered intently at me from behind thick horn-rimmed glasses.

He identified himself as a member of the Hiss defense staff and seemed to have trouble expressing what was on his mind. He stammered for a few moments. "I once read something about you," he said.

Then he came right to the point. "Do you believe typewriters can be duplicated?" he asked.

"I don't see why not," I replied.

He sat down on a stool near my desk. "Do you think you can duplicate a typewriter?" His eyes had an anxious look.

"I've never given it any real thought. What have you in mind?"

He sat straight up. Then, looking squarely at me, he said, "Alger Hiss's attorney, Chester T. Lane, would like to engage you to assist in proving that two typewriters can be made to type so much alike that it would be confusing for experts to distinguish between documents typed on either of them."

"Hiss had two jury trials," I said. "And he was convicted. How many trials do you want? It would be a waste of time even to try."

He thanked me for my opinion and left, but only to return the following day. "I know how you feel about the case," he said, "but we're not asking you to be pro- or anti-Hiss. Would you be willing to take the job on as an experiment?"

Actually, my first reaction was that I didn't want to have anything to do with the controversial Hiss case. I thought I'd discourage him. I told him I could not guarantee success, since I had never attempted such a job.

"Whatever results I come up with," I added, "will become public information. I don't withhold any of my knowledge from document experts. If I should fail, it would undoubtedly hurt your case."

"It probably would," he said, "but we want an intensive scientific study. We're willing to take a chance on the results, if you're willing, of course, to take a chance on your reputation."

I thought it was shrewd of him to put it that way. Then I said emphatically, "But if I do succeed, it will upset the entire theory of identifying typewritten documents. It might even set criminals free. It might cast doubt on every conviction ever obtained based on typewritten evidence. Don't you know the experts have never even considered the possibility that typewriters can be forged?"

His answer was simple. "That's quite true. The ends of justice, however, are served only when all known factors concerning evidence have been exposed and properly considered under law."

Finally I agreed to take the assignment on the condition that I do it only in my spare time, in my own way, without control or dictation from any members of the Hiss defense staff, and purely as a scientific experiment. He agreed to this and said Chester Lane would draw up the agreement.

Newspaper columnists around the country have been attempting to explain how I did the job, some reporting my fee as high as \$30,000. As to how I did the job, not one guessed correctly. As to how much I got for the job, I can lay that erroneous report to rest right now.

On April 17, 1950, Chester Lane came to my office with a written agreement, which stated I was to receive \$2,500 in advance to conduct the experiment and that upon the completion of my work I was to receive another \$5,000. That's what I got. However, the agreement further stated: "It is understood that you will work solely from [typewritten] samples without access to or inspection of the machine on which the samples are typed."

Actually, it was the Hiss defense staff that had found Woodstock No. 230,099 even though more than two dozen FBI men had turned Washington, D. C., inside out to find it. Edward McLean, one of Hiss's attorneys, in April 1949, traced it to a man named Ira Lockey, a trucker who said he had gotten it from a family named Marlow in exchange for a house-moving job. I knew this; and my original impression was that I would simply make castings of the machine's individual type faces, insert them in a similar Woodstock model and adjust the entire machine to reproduce the original. The realization that I would have to work without the actual machine before me stunned me. I was to work only with the specimens of typing from the so-called Hiss Woodstock. But that made the challenge all the greater, and I decided to go ahead.

Like millions of Americans I had followed accounts of the Alger Hiss trials, but throughout both of them (the first trial ended in a hung jury) I was also busy with my chores running the Tytell Typewriter Co. at my two-story Fulton Street shop in lower Manhattan. It's a quarter-million dollar business I've built up from scratch over the past 15 years—buying, renting, repairing and selling typewriters. I am 39 years old, but I've been handling typewriters more than half my lifetime. As a result I have been able to acquire certain skills that have given me an international reputation, mainly because I can convert, within 24 hours, any standard American typewriter to type in practically any language you can name. When I was a GI in the last war, the OSS had me "discharged" from the Army for 3 months so that I could fulfill a top-secret typewriter project. I am consulted regularly by criminologists.

It was typewriter evidence that formed the core of the case against Alger Hiss. He was convicted officially on two counts of perjury committed before an espionage-hunting Federal grand jury in December 1948. But even a school kid knew that behind it all lay ex-Communist Whittaker Chambers' spectacular charges that Hiss had been passing him confidential State Department data up until the time Chambers deserted the Communist Party in April 1938. The Government charged that 42 out of 43 such documents produced by Chambers had been written on the same typewriter as a number of notes and letters admittedly typed in the Hiss home during the same period.

Through more than 8,000 pages and 2,300,000 words of trial testimony, Woodstock typewriter model No. 230,099, built around August 1929, sat on the courtroom table in New York's Foley Square. It was conceded at the time of the trial to have belonged to the Hisses. Government prosecutor Thomas F. Murphy used the typewriter to bring his case against Hiss to a flashing climax. Pointing dramatically to the machine he told the jury that if ever there was a charge against Hiss, that typewriter was "the immutable witness forever against" him. In fact, Hiss himself practically labeled the typewriter the same way.

When the lean and youthful-looking ex-State Department official stood sober-faced before Federal Judge Henry W. Goodard on January 25, 1950, he was granted permission to make a statement before sentencing.

In a packed courtroom the reporters could be seen leaning forward intently, pencils poised, for what was expected to be a dramatic declaration of innocence—or a confession! But Hiss declared simply:

"I am confident that in the future all the facts will be brought out to show how Whittaker Chambers was able to commit forgery by typewriter. Thank you, sir."

What did Hiss mean? Undoubtedly, he meant that somewhere, somehow, someone got hold of letters that had actually been typed on his Woodstock when he owned it. Then these letters were used to make a machine that would reproduce specimens—or documents—with the same characteristics of typewriter habits, typeface design, deviations, and flaws. The experts must have laughed.

Much of the expert opinion today comes from a handful of professional men known as the American Society of Questioned Document Examiners. Ramos Feehan, FBI expert on questioned documents, fulfilled that role for the government's case against Hiss by comparing the copied State Department documents to letters written by the Hisses on their Woodstock back in 1937.

Using easels, charts, and photographic blowups, Feehan showed the jury how the small *a*, *d*, *e*, *g*, *i*, *l*, *o*, *u*, and the capital *A* in the evidence had all the earmarks of the same type faces found in the Hiss letters. That would be upsetting evidence in any man's court. Feehan's accuracy was not contested by the defense.

Is there a chance that identity between typewriter characteristics could crop up accidentally in two different machines? Possibly. But such a coincidence is remote, to say the least. This was effectively demonstrated by a Cornell University mathematics professor, Virgil Snyder, in a 1911 New York Supreme Court case, the *People v. Risley*.

Risley had been accused of fraudulently altering an affidavit by typewriter. During the course of the trial, Professor Snyder testified that the chances of only six type characters appearing accidentally with identical design and deviations in the same six type characters of another machine would have to be expressed as somewhere between one in 3 trillion to 4 trillion—a virtually impossible accident. FBI expert Feehan was content to point out *ten* such similarities in the Hiss trial!

Oddly enough, the Risley trial is the only known case in which a conviction was obtained because it was shown that Risley had actually attempted to alter type faces on one machine to duplicate another. The attempt was made by a typewriter mechanic in a second-hand typewriter shop but was crude and readily discovered. The mechanic later testified, though, that he had been suspicious of Risley's intentions and had not made as many alterations as he should have. I was setting out to make the duplication as complete and accurate as I could.

Unusual jobs aren't anything new to me—though this one promised to be in a class by itself. My customers include professionals ranging from designers and architects to druggists, chemists, engineers, astronomers, and a newspaper columnist who writes on bridge. I design and build keyboards for them in the special symbols of their respective fields. For musicians I have made keyboards with musical notes. For a well-known mystery writer I once designed a keyboard with a variety of crosses and bones, and an astronomer once left my office with a typewriter containing a fantastic array of space symbols, such as ringed planets, comets and stars. A few years ago, I had a man ask me to build him a typewriter with question marks—nothing but question marks. On top of that, he wanted each symbol to fall at a certain level above or below the line. It was probably the weirdest request I've ever received. I completed the job according to his specifications, but I never did learn what it was all about.

Perhaps one of my most interesting jobs found me a Pfc. in the Army. I got into the Army in January 1943. A few months later I was discharged, but not for good. It seems that the U. S. Government had seized a contraband shipment of 100 Siamese typewriters leaving for ports unknown. Nobody knew what to do with such a strange catch. They were placed under the custody of the National City Bank in New York. It was at a time when we ourselves were experiencing a serious war-bred shortage of typewriters.

Few knew at the time that one of the most urgent needs for typewriters with foreign-language keyboards was with OSS forces planted in different countries. Someone suggested that the Siamese typewriters be converted for this use. But there was trouble in finding a man for the job. And, with the materials shortage, there was trouble in finding the appropriate foreign type and symbols. I already had many of these in my shop. I stock more than 2 million type faces, mostly foreign-language and technical.

Fortunately, I had once done some unique foreign-language work for a National City Bank branch manager. When he heard about the need for converting the typewriters, he passed my name along, together with the suggestion that I could convert them for use on several languages at a time.

One day in August 1943, while I was assigned as a typewriter repairman at Fort Jay in New York, a confidential order came through from the War Production Board in the form of a directive. It asked my command to release me for a top-secret job. No one at Fort Jay knew what it was all about; neither did I. When I was confronted with the problem, I told top Army brass in Washington that I could make each of the typewriters work for many languages. I was told to use my own shop, which was being run by my wife largely for typewriter rentals—still a good part of my business today—because they did not want word of the project to leak out. The typewriters had to be flown overseas, then dropped by parachute to dozens of OSS underground headquarters.

In order to keep the project under a tight lid, I was actually discharged from the Army on August 25, 1943, and given a Certificate of Service to certify that I had "served in the active Army" in order to keep my draft board from getting too inquisitive and to keep the cops from picking me up. Once in mufti, I returned to my shop and sealed off an entire section of one workroom. I did every-



thing possible to keep my work secret. But I had to make up some strange stories for a lot of curious neighbors who, until they read this, never could figure out why I had been released from the Army after only a few months of service. I have always been on the tall, round and broad-shouldered side, so to them I was the healthiest 4-F ever seen under a shock of light brown hair.

Within three months, I had completed my assignment. The Siamese keyboard had forty-six type bars. Hence, I was able to do more with them than I had done with any other machine. I was able to arrange a keyboard that could be used for seventeen languages in all, including French, Spanish, Czech, Hungarian, Turkish, Danish and German. I never did learn just where they were dropped.

When I was "re-enlisted," I was returned to Fort Jay. There I was placed in charge of typewriter repair and given similar responsibility over 14,000 machines in the New York area—with a crew of more than a dozen technicians and still a Pfc. Later, I was made a staff sergeant in time to be discharged as such on November 26, 1945.

Unquestionably, though, I still consider work on tracing questioned documents my most exciting and challenging assignments. But for excitement and challenge, I'd never had anything to compare with the job I was starting out to do on the Hiss case. This promised to be the biggest one yet.

To get started, I asked Lane's secretary to get specimens for me from Woodstock No. 230,099. I asked her for single-spaced pages of typing with whole lines of capital A's, then whole lines of small a's and to continue like that until she had covered every symbol on the machine. Then I asked her to do the same thing over, except to place capital N's and H's next to each letter, like NaNaNa, HaHaHa. The N's and H's act as guides against which other letters can be properly aligned. The reason is simple.

Most typewriters carry pica or elite type. Any ten symbols on a pica machine, including space between letters, fill a horizontal inch. Six vertical lines of type also cover an inch. On an elite machine the only difference is that it takes twelve symbols to fill a horizontal inch. The Hiss Woodstock is a pica machine. Each of its letters, therefore, fills an imaginary rectangle of one-tenth of an inch horizontally and one-sixth of an inch vertically. Any divergence from this alinement is consequently one of the means by which experts trace typewritten documents. The letters N and H are neat guides against which a mechanic can work to make one specimen of typewriting match another in perfect alignment.

After I got the specimens I had asked for, I went to my own morgue of beat-up typewriters, which I have collected over the years as a source of parts, and I selected a Woodstock model No. 231,195. It undoubtedly was built in the same year as No. 230,099, if not during the same month. I compared specimens from both under a magnifying glass and a binocular comparison microscope. When I first looked at these side by side, I noticed that my specimens had far fewer inconsistencies than those taken from the Hiss machine. The latter appeared alien to Woodstock. In fact, this led me to remark facetiously to a member of Lane's staff that I was making a forgery of a forgery.

In making a forgery, however, you have to be concerned with more than differences in type-face defects and design. To prevent detection by the experts, you have to create the same regular or irregular alignment pattern that may show up in specimens of the machine you are forging. You'd also have to get the same regularity of shading. For instance, since it's almost impossible to get each type face to print uniformly by striking dead center, as it should, magnification by experts will show up a regular pattern of certain letters darker or lighter on one side.

My major task was to get all the typeface defects and characteristics of the Hiss machine engraved into other Woodstock type faces. Since forgery was never my line, I decided to enlist the services of a topnotch hand engraver. Every expert engraver I visited in New York refused the job when I told him it was in connection with an assignment from the Hiss legal defense. I was finally able to locate a retired engraver in a small New Jersey town. Interested by the experimental nature of the job, he consented to take on the assignment. I brought an old Woodstock with me and taught him how to remove type.

I gave him some photographic blowups of typing from the Hiss machine and asked him, as a test, to duplicate any two type faces in the blowups. A few days later I returned to pick up what he had done. He said it was a slow, tedious job, but not difficult. That evening I examined the results of his work under the microscope. His success was amazing. I knew from then on all that had to be done was for me to give him enough type on which he could copy the exact characteristics of the Hiss machine type faces. I would then solder the forged type

faces onto my Woodstock type bars—the slender metal fingers which fly up to strike the paper. This would be followed by the mechanical adjustments.

Meanwhile, I knew that the end results of my work would have to be scrutinized by an outstanding document examiner. His job would be to examine any specimens against the Hiss specimens and, with his fresh and expert eyes, detect flaws that might escape me. I also wanted other opinions about the possibility of accomplishing what I had set out to do. All document examiners I had visited refused a professional assignment to assist me. Instead, they berated me.

Once I went to see Albert D. Osborn, a heavy-set balding man of about 50, whose father, the late Albert S. Osborn, is considered the founder of scientific questioned-document examination. He greeted me cordially but formally in his Woolworth Building office. He told me that he had heard some disquieting news—that I was doing “something illegal.” That surprised me. But I was really shocked when he added that it would get me into a lot of trouble.

It seems that word had got around. Like others I had visited, he declined to take on the assignment, on the ground that success in my task would not serve the ends of justice. It was my old argument thrown right back at me.

“If anything,” I told him, “I am undertaking a purely scientific experiment. Any knowledge we can gain from it would help, not hinder, justice. If there is something we don’t know about questioned typewritten documents, now is as good a time as any to find out.”

When I left his office, I was considerably upset. Here was the man who had testified in the famous trial of Bruno Hauptmann, later executed for kidnaping and murdering the Lindbergh baby. Here was the man who first introduced ultraviolet light to document examination. Was I really doing something wrong, and in the end, perhaps, making a fool of myself?

I went to my bookshelf that night and pulled out Questioned Document Problems by Albert S. Osborn, which I consider the most authoritative book in its field. I had read it many times before. I was up all night reading it again. This time I was struck by this statement toward the end of the book: “The scientific spirit seeks the truth at all hazards and gradually unlocks the great secrets and brings about the desirable reforms.” (My italics.) It was enough to convince me that if anyone’s conception of the scientific attitude was wrong it was not mine.

It was then, too, I decided that I would not submit my typewriter unless it came out as nearly perfect as possible, not in just matching the ten letters FBI expert Feehan had chosen to use as comparisons in his testimony at the Hiss trial, but perfect in every conceivable variation of all eighty-four type faces. It was this decision that led me on a hunt for type that was to take me as far as Detroit and Chicago.

I was not content to find type of the same design. I wanted type which had practically no wear, so that I could get every single defect of the Hiss machine’s type faces engraved onto the type faces of my forgery.

After taking my own Woodstock morgue apart, I went to a former Woodstock company branch office in New York. With a magnifying glass I checked every type face they had in stock. It took several days. I bought more than 500 type faces and took them home, soldered them onto type bars, put them in my machine and struck off specimens. Over a period of about two weeks, during which I compared each of my specimens against the standards, I finally selected a handful for my New Jersey engraver to work on. It was during the month of June and he was busy doing work all day on wedding gifts. At night he worked for me.

Several weeks later, I got a call from New Jersey, a call that was to set all my plans back more than a year. My engraver had come down with tuberculosis and had to enter a sanatorium. I went back to pick up all my type and tools and began looking for a new engraver. After weeks of futile searching, I was given the name of a first-rate engraver not far from my own office.

First I wanted to see if he would do the job if it were for something entirely different. So I took along some samples of Hindi type and told him these had to be adjusted, otherwise in a Hindi typewriter they would have different meanings. He said he could do it easily and asked me to come back with the rest of my samples. But when I returned, of course, I had only Woodstock type with me. Then I told him it was in connection with my Hiss-case assignment. He blew up in my face.

"If you lay in a gutter with lice, you get lousy," he exploded. "I don't want any trouble. Take your damned type and get the hell out of here." I argued, but it only made him more violent.

I told my wife, Pearl, about this experience. Tears came to her eyes. She pleaded with me to drop the assignment. "We have two children," she sobbed. "We took years to build up our business, now we're begging for trouble." Her voice rose to a pitch near hysteria.

"We're doing nothing wrong," I found myself shouting back.

"No," she cried, "but why should we be pioneers? We're bucking public opinion. Everyone you've seen is against you. They predict trouble. They threaten trouble. Don't you realize it might ruin us?"

After I had pacified her, I reasoned. I told her that yielding to fear was a poor excuse for canceling a business obligation. This was as much part of my business as renting a machine. I said, "I'd rather a thousand times that my children be proud of parents who refused to be beaten to their knees than of parents who ran a successful business.

"Besides," I added firmly, "we may lose a few narrow-minded customers but as long as we do honest work we'll gain others. We're doing nothing criminal. Nobody can put us out of business."

We argued for weeks. Finally, she agreed to my views and I told her that I would do the engraving myself, though I knew my own engraving skill was such that I would probably drag the assignment out for more than a year. I knew, too, that I would probably ruin ten pieces of type for every one I would succeed in engraving properly.

This began a mad merry-go-round hunt for old Woodstocks from which I could remove more type. My wife got on the telephone and called just about every typewriter dealer in New York. I examined thousands of Woodstocks with serial numbers close to 230,099 and took home whatever pieces of type I felt were good enough to work on.

Essentially, the engraving process called for the use of three tools: diamond-tipped chisels for cutting into the hard steel type faces, a triangular India stone for rubbing down chisel marks, and a superfine dental buffing tool to finish surfaces.

From nearly 2,000 pieces of type I had collected, I succeeded in sorting out and duplicating twenty-five to match the Hiss specimens. I would need seventeen more. Another intensive search around New York failed to yield the kind of type I wanted.

Meanwhile, I used what I had already completed and ran off a few specimens. Together with a member of the Hiss defense staff, I went to Chicago and Detroit to continue the hunt. These were major business areas close to Woodstock, Illinois, the town from which the company originally got its name. It was recently bought out by the R. C. Allen Company.

At the same time, I decided to submit my forged specimens to a document expert in Chicago. Choosing a name at random from the classified telephone directory, I went to the office of D. W. Schwartz at 10 South La Salle Street. I gave him my specimens and the Hiss machine specimens. He examined them all.

"Could you tell me how many machines were involved in typing these?" I asked.

"All came from one machine," was his answer.

I was elated. Little more than half my goal was accomplished and already I was able to stump an expert. The Chicago and Detroit hunt yielded another ten type faces into which I was able to engrave successfully all the necessary characteristics of the Hiss specimens. But I was still short seven.

On a hunch, I made a return trip to the Brownsville Typewriter Company in Brooklyn. It was like falling into an abandoned mine of Woodstocks. They often buy old typewriters from junk peddlers, and they had taken in a bunch of old Woodstocks since my last visit. I rented all the old Woodstocks I wanted from them on the condition that any type I removed I would replace with another. This maneuver got me enough type to finish the job.

From that point on I had to work on mechanical adjustments almost exclusively. After all the letters were aligned, I had to adjust the typewriter so that the spacing between lines was exactly like the Hiss machine to within a thousandth of an inch. Most people know that the typewriter spacing handle, attached to the carriage and to a ratchet at the end of the roller, can be set on most typewriters for single, double or triple spacing. The hard-rubber roller itself, however, plays an important although microscopic part in spacing. The manner in which it is ground and the hardness of the rubber used will make fractional



differences between lines, which experts can detect through magnification, although to the naked eye six lines of typing on any typewriter will still apparently cover one vertical inch. On an old machine, as the rubber wears down, variations of the spaces between lines become more apparent. Experts can detect and measure these variations by placing a special transparent ruler over specimens of typing.

I went to the Ames Supply Company in New York, a firm known to the trade for its specialization in recovering old rollers through grinding. I had them grind about thirty different rollers for me—with deviations from the standard thickness ranging from a thousandth to one two-thousandths of an inch and in five different rubber densities. I put these in my machine and on each copied a page of typescript from the Hiss machine. None was good enough. I went back to Ames and borrowed a tool called the Ames Densimeter, which was designed originally by that company to eliminate human error in ganging roller densities. Only about twelve of these delicate instruments are in existence. It looks like a small watch with a sweep second hand and a needlelike plunger sticking out from its rim. The plunger is inserted into the rubber and the hand moves around. Where it stops you get a density reading. From the rollers I had, I chose two which were closest in matching spacing on the Hiss specimens. I got a density reading on each roller. Between these I struck an average and got the company to grind just such a roller for me.

It worked perfectly. But another major defect had to be copied from the Hiss specimens. This was a tendency of the Hiss machine to "creep," that is, to crowd letters toward the right-hand edge of the paper. This I knew was caused by a defect in the Hiss machine escapement. There's no one part in a typewriter by that name. It's a combination of parts in the back of and under the machine which control the typewriter's spacing from one letter to the next. Through trial and error I made enough escapement adjustment to match perfectly the same creep in the Hiss specimens.

By this time I had achieved what I felt was a successful forgery. But I was too close to the machine. My eyes had become stale. Emotionally, I had come to regard it almost as if it were a third child in my family. Every time I moved it, I was fearful of dropping it.

Once more we made the rounds for the assistance of another expert. One, J. H. Haring, in New York, who had been consulted in the case by the defense lawyers before the first Hiss trial, was willing to discuss the possibility of further employment in the case. But he finally decided to refuse to work with us, on the ground that if he were to take part in our experiment he would be helping to make a machine to deceive his brother experts, and he thought that would be unethical.

As the search for an expert continued, though sporadically, it was decided that I ought to remove my forged typewriter to a safe place. On December 28, 1950, after strapping a .38-caliber revolver around my waist, I left my office with a friend in a new Cadillac sedan. I was not being theatrical. During the time I had been working on the machine many strange things had been taking place.

Once, in early June, a girl from Lane's office met me in the street in front of my shop. She was returning some samples of specimens I had taken off the forgery job. I put the samples in my outer coat pocket, went upstairs and, as was my custom, hung the coat in a small outer room at the head of the stairway leading to my shop. The stairs go straight up two flights from the street. A few minutes after I sat down at my desk, I heard footsteps running up. This happens all day long, and I looked for a customer to walk in. But no one came in, and I heard footsteps running down very fast. I walked out to look around. I looked in the outer room. My coat was gone.

A number of suspicious incidents around my home cropped up. A telephone repairman got by the maid to take care of some complaints—but I had never made any complaints. A mysterious inquisitor tried dating my neighbor's maid after asking her if she could tell him all she knew about the Tytells and their habits.

I finally reported everything to the police. They suggested that these were the techniques of clever burglars. After that I hid the machine I was working on and scattered several other similar machines around the house in an effort to confuse any attempt at stealing my "third child."

After I deposited the machine in a Marine Midland Bank vault, I went back to my office and Lane gave me a check for \$5,000. I signed a note giving him complete title to the machine. I agreed, however, to continue any work found necessary by any document expert willing to check me on what I had done.

A New England colleague finally put Lane in touch with Elizabeth McCarthy, of Boston. A tall, dynamic woman in her forties, with the vigor and charm of an Ethel Barrymore, Miss McCarthy is probably the only woman questioned-document expert in this country. She is used regularly by the Massachusetts State Police and the Boston police. For sixteen years, despite her own standing as a lawyer, she has done little more than work on thousands of questioned documents, and has been giving expert testimony in courts around the nation at least twice a week. She has been responsible for the discovery of direct clues in some of the nation's most spectacular document mysteries, and she has testified in many criminal cases.

She agreed readily to taking an assignment on the case. But there were many long delays, one for a period of six months, before Miss McCarthy, a busy woman herself, and I settled down to a close examination of all the typewritten specimens in my home. When we had decided that there were still some minor flaws in my work, I decided to reengrave new type faces. This called for a new hunt for Woodstock type. It was late in 1951. After weeks of meticulous searching, I came across a small Woodstock branch store in a dingy section of Newark, New Jersey.

I made arrangements for a special appointment with the store manager on a Saturday morning and drove out there with my wife early in January 1952. I explained to the manager what I was after, but told him nothing about its connection with the Hiss case. He led me to the basement through a trapdoor a little to the right of the store's center. From under an old wooden table in a neatly kept room, he hauled out a battered wooden crate used for packing typewriters for export. There were about 1,200 type bars in the box. They were kept in sets. I chose four sets and went over to a workbench light to examine them closely, though without benefit of a magnifying glass. He looked at me suspiciously. I also examined several old Woodstock machines. On several I found just what I was looking for. I arranged to rent the machines overnight.

"I might remove some of the type bars," I said. "But I'll replace any I do take."

"That's all right," he said.

Then, just as I began gathering the machines upstairs to load in my Plymouth suburban, he leaned casually against one wall and said haltingly, "Say, Tytell, do you know who you remind me of?"

My wife answered, "No, tell me."

"You remind me of the FBI," he said. I ignored that, but he continued talking to my wife. He put his hand to his head.

"Now, what was that case they were working on?" He paused, then blurted, "Oh, I remember. The Alger Hiss case. When we had our office down on Halsey Street a couple of FBI men came into the office and they went through everything. Right in that office they found what they were looking for."

I pursued the subject no further. All I wanted was some type. And I had my type.

On the afternoon of January 24, 1952, I dictated my affidavit to Lane's secretary, attesting to the fact that the machine in Lane's possession was fabricated by me.

During my last weekend working with Miss McCarthy, however, we had a final set of specimens made. These were made under a variety of conditions on the forged typewriter and on the Hiss machine. In sum, it was a formula designed to put document experts to the supreme scientific test. This formula is now a sealed code in a bank vault. It reveals just which specimens were typed on the forged machine, how they were typed, and under what conditions.

An example, perhaps, of how I think the experts will be stunned can be seen in a letter Mr. Lane received only a few days before I filed my affidavit. Dated January 14, 1952, it came from Donald Doud, a prominent Detroit questioned-document examiner.

"To subscribe to the theory that typewriter 230,099 was a manufactured machine," he wrote, "one would have to assume that some individual had specimens of letters written on the machine that Alger Hiss used, and possessed the ability, knowledge, and skill to discover all the type-face defects apparent in these documents and then in some manner proceed to have these defects incorporated in typewriter 230,099. To me this is an almost impossible task. I don't think the expert in Boston (Miss McCarthy) could do it, nor could anyone else. \* \* \*

Oddly enough, he had outlined generally just the way such a forgery would have to be done; he doubted only that it could be done. Of course, I never saw Woodstock No. 230,099, but my Woodstock is No. 231,195. If any expert thinks



he can tell the difference between typing from my forgery and typing from 230,099, his conclusions will be judged impartially—by the sealed code.

One expert has already tried. She is Mrs. Evelyn S. Ehrlich, who for more than ten years was employed by Harvard University's Fogg Museum of Art to detect deceptive print and typography. She was asked to apply her unique skills in comparing the Hiss-Tytell specimens. But she was told definitely that two machines were involved. Using a microscope with a magnification of thirty, more than six times the magnification I had used, she declared in a sworn statement that "an amazingly faithful reproduction of the so-called Hiss machine had been fabricated in almost every respect."

"Except for subtle details," she continued, "I found that microscopic variations on one machine had been duplicated on the other so faithfully that I might not have believed it possible if I had not been informed that two machines were involved."

So far as I know, this story reveals for the first time how forgery by typewriter can be committed. The experts may now come down on my neck, saying that I have disclosed secrets which might encourage others to commit typewriter forgery and get away with it. I have searched my conscience long and hard, but I cannot agree with them. It would be the same as if someone were to say that newspapers should not print the details of crimes because it only gives criminals and potential criminals encouragement. So long as there are good detectives, criminals can be outwitted. As far as I am concerned, I stand solidly with Miss McCarthy when, in her affidavit, she said that the "profession of document examiners, as well as the public at large, were entitled to learn whether any such experiment could be successfully conducted, since, if it could, general knowledge of the fact would be essential as a means of preventing numbers of forgeries which might otherwise be successfully carried out."

After I had filed my affidavit, my telephone did not stop ringing for days. Practically every news agency, radio and television correspondent wanted a statement from me. Some made fancy offers to demonstrate my work on television. All had many, many questions. At the request of Chester T. Lane, however, lest I disclose the details of my work in such a way that might antagonize the courts, I refused to answer any questions.

Some of the typical questions appeared in a feature article by Bert Andrews, prize-winning veteran Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune. In a lengthy article on the typewriter last January 27, he asked:

"How long has work on the typewriter gone on? Since the time of [Hiss's] sentencing? Or even before that?"

"How was the 'manufacturing' done?"

"How much did it cost?"

"And why—that is, from personal sympathy for Mr. Hiss, or from scientific interest to see whether it could be done?"

The facts, he said, were important to any student of the Hiss case. The next week he followed up with another article, saying he had done some research, and attempted to describe how I might have done the job.

I think this story gives all the answers.

MARTIN K. TYTELL.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 12 is a photostat of the death certificate of Col. Janis Dobrovolski, dated February 15, 1957, which I secured from the city hall in Wiesbaden, Germany. On this certificate is the name of the witness Alma Alla Hoppe. The document is in German and should be translated by a translator from the Library of Congress.

(The photostat was marked "Exhibit No. 499" and is reproduced below, followed by an English translation.)

## EXHIBIT No. 499

Nr. 439

Wiesbaden, den 15. Februar 1947

Der Oberarzt ausser Dienst Janis Dobrowolski

Wiesbaden, Hindenburgallee 34

ist am 14. Februar 1947 um 18 Uhr 15 Minuten  
in Wiesbaden in seiner Wohnung verstorben.

Der Verstorbene war geboren am 5. Januar 1882  
in Kowno/Russland

(Stammort: Nr. )

Vater: Wasili Dobrowolski,

Mutter: Sofia Dobrowolska, geborene -Mädchenname  
unbekannt- beide zuletzt in Gorkow.

Der Verstorbene war -mit-bekannt Ritter von Tatjana  
Dobrowolska, geborenen Karakweli.

Eingetragen auf mündliche -schriebliche- Bericht der Zahnärztin  
Alma-Alla Hoppe, Wiesbaden, Hindenburgallee 34.

Die Angelegende ist durch Person lausweis anerkannt  
und erklärte, bei diesem Sterbefalle zugegen gewesen  
zu sein.

Vorgelesen, genehmigt und unterschrieben

*Alma-Alla Hoppe*

Der Landesbeamte

zu Weidenburg

*10.10.1947*

Es wird bestätigt, daß amstehender Bildabzug mit dem Geburts- Sterbe- & Eupiregister des Standesamts zu Wiesbaden gleichlautend ist.

Wiesbaden, den 24. Jan. 1957

Der Standesbeamte

In Wiesbaden.



*[Handwritten signature]*

Geburts

Kontroll-Nr.

*12995*

[Translation]

No. 430.

WIESBADEN, February 15, 1947.

Retired Colonel Janis Dobrowolskis (this may be Latvian or Lithuanian spelling of the name).

Residing at Hindenburgallee 34, Wiesbaden, died in his apartment at Wiesbaden on February 14, 1947, 6:15 p. m.

The deceased was born on January 5, 1882, at Kemmern, Russia.

Father: Wasili Dobrowolskis.

Mother: Soja Dobrowolskis; maiden name not known, both lately in Kharkov.

The deceased was widower of Tatjana Dobrowolskis, maiden name, Karakweli.

Recorded on the basis of an oral report of the dentist (Miss) Alma-Alla Hoppe, Hindenburgallee 34, Wiesbaden.

The reporting person was identified by her personal identification card and declared that she was present at the time of the death.

Read, approved, and signed.

ALMA-ALLA HOPPE.

Official of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

(Signature illegible.)

(Translated by George Starosolsky, translator, Library of Congress, September 27, 1957.)

(On the back of the photostat is the certification, in German, that the statements on the face are a true copy of the death record appearing in the master file of the register of the bureau of vital statistics at Wiesbaden. It is dated January 24, 1957, and bears a notation: Fee 1; Serial No. 12995. The signature of the person acting for the registrar is illegible.)

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 13 is a photostat of a letter in Russian signed by Archpriest P. Adamantov, dated July 17, 1956, with the English

translation. The original was loaned to me by Archpriest Adamantov. In the original Russian, one paragraph was excised by a diagonal line drawn through it.

The excised paragraph reads:

But there is one grave, in which there is buried the Colonel of the Russian service in reserve, Ivan Vasilievich Dobrovolsky, 65 years old. (1/14. February 1947) Dobrovolsky took up residence in Wiesbaden where after the 2nd War he temporarily carried out the duties of a church sexton in our church.

Otherwise the letter corresponds with the letter of the same date produced by Mr. Tytell.

(The letter above referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 500" and is reproduced below, followed by an English translation:)

## EXHIBIT No. 500

W. B. B. 17. 10. 8.

[illegible]

Равным образом на нем же находится Кладъ  
вещей <sup>хот</sup> для одних людей и для других франков и.

Еще более ясно видно, что в своем роде —  
популярнейшее произведение <sup>весьма интересное</sup> и заслуживает внимания.

Vaccinium Dobbinianii 5-65 mm. (1/14.  
Petersen 1947). Dobbinianii from Hudson  
to Quabbin Reservoir. In previous  
~~papers~~ (now) do not mention Dobbinianii.

that we have been able to do so much  
for you in your financial position.  
in a rebellion of the masses.

Spencer B. Agnew

[Translation]

ORIGINAL UNCUT DRAFT OF AFFIDAVIT SIGNED BY ARCHPRIEST P. ADAMANTOV

Wiesbaden, 17-VII-1956. I, the signer of this, am on duty at the Russian Orthodox Church in Wiesbaden since September 1906, till today, except the time of the First World War (1914-1919). With me there was not at our church on any kind of a job any person with the name Dobrolinubov. Similarly on our Russian cemetery there is no grave with the same name.

(But there is one grave, in which there is buried the Colonel of the Russian service in reserve, Ivan Vasilievich *Dobrovolsky*, 65 years old. (1/14. February, 1947). Dobrovolsky took up residence in Wiesbaden where after the 2nd War he temporarily carried out the duties of a church sexton in our church.)

I do not remember anything about my encounter with Mr. Levine.

ARCHPRIEST P. ADAMANTOV.

The middle paragraph is in parentheses in the Russian original, and is crossed out with a diagonal line through 7 lines in Russian.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 14 is a letter in English signed by Anastasia Adamantov dated February 19, 1957, from Wiesbaden addressed to me, explaining the circumstances surrounding the excision of the aforementioned paragraph.

(The letter was marked "Exhibit No. 501" and is reproduced below:)



## EXHIBIT No. 501

Wiesbaden, 19. Februar 1957

Dear Mr. Mandel:

Thank you very much for your 2 letters duly received on Feb. 12<sup>th</sup> and Feb 14<sup>th</sup>...

As to the question in your first letter: My father himself crossed out the lines in question, as they are not contained in the document which he handed out to Mr. Tytell. Mr. Tytell wished to know whether there was a grave of a Mr. Dobro-lubov on our cemetery. My father told him that there was not. Mr. Tytell then asked my father to give him this statement in writing, which my father did. It then occurred to my father that Mr. Tytell might have made a mistake about the name and might be looking for a Mr. Dobrovoloky (both names beginning with Dobro). He mentioned something to that effect in the 7 lines in question. Mr. Fromke, however, said that he did not think it worth mentioning, as after all, Dobrovoloky and Dobro-lubov were 2 entirely different names. Thus my father crossed out these lines and <sup>they</sup> are also not contained in the paper.

handed out to Mr. Tytell.

Also Mr. Fromke, we certainly did not know him prior to his coming to see us with Mr. Tytell on July 17<sup>th</sup> 56. I remember him telling me that he met Mr. Tytell in Berlin, where he, Mr. Fromke was living and, as far as I remember, working in an office. He also told us that he served as a mess servant. I took him to be about 35-40 years of age, and I remember the idea crossing my mind that he looked a little shyly. That is really all I am able to say about Mr. Fromke.

I hope this bit of news will be of use to you in this interesting case and I thank you very much in advance for troubling about the books for my father.

If there is anything else I can do for you, please let me know.

With kind regards from my father and myself

Yours sincerely,

at Washington & Baltimore, D.C.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 15 is a quotation from the book, *Three Who Made a Revolution*, by Bertram D. Wolfe, appearing on pages 301 and 302, as follows: "There was the inevitable police agent among them, one Dobroskok, nicknamed 'Gold-spectacled Nikolai.'"

Exhibit 16 is a letter addressed to Benjamin Mandel from Dr. Alla Alma Hoppe, of 115 West End Drive, Syracuse, N. Y., dated April 9, 1957, giving certain biographical information regarding Ivan Wasiljewitsch Dobrowolski.

(The letter referred to above was marked "Exhibit No. 502" and is reproduced below:)

EXHIBIT No. 502

APRIL 9, 1957.

Mr. BENJAMIN MANDELL,

*Research Director,*

*Internal Security Subcommittee,*

*United States Senate.*

DEAR SIR: I first knew Ivan Wasiljewitsch Dobrowolski as a florist in Riga, Latvia, in 1930. I heard from various sources that he had been a gendarme in Russia before World War I. This information came to my attention through newspapers and other persons in Riga.

I knew Ivan Wasiljewitsch Dobrowolski until 1946 in Berlin and Wiesbaden, Germany, as a florist. He died in Wiesbaden in 1947.

I never knew Ivan Wasiljewitsch Dobrowolski by any other name. However, in the early 30's in Riga, I do remember a newspaper article that referred to him as "Dobriskok of the Golden Glasses."

At no other time did I ever know him by any other name or hear him referred to by any other name.

ALLA ALMA HOPPE

(Dr. Alla Alma Hoppe),

*115 West End Drive, Syracuse, N. Y.*

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 17 is a reference from the book by Leon Trotsky entitled "My Life," which on page 171 refers to Dobroskok as follows:

It [the Menshevik group] was betrayed by one of its active members, Dobroskok, known as "Nikolay of the gold spectacles," who turned out to be a professional agent-provocateur.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 18 is a letter dated January 16, 1957, addressed to Benjamin Mandel and delivered to me personally in the office of Adlerwerke in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, signed by Hans Abend, manager of the export division, Adlerwerke, 17 Kleyer Strasse, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, and notarized by Thomas A. Kelly and witnessed by John K. Munson, relative to the manufacture of Adler typewriters.



# 4156 SCOPE OF SOVIET ACTIVITY IN THE UNITED STATES

(The above letter was marked "Exhibit No. 503" and is reproduced below:)

## EXHIBIT No. 503

# ADLERWERKE

VORM. HEINRICH KLEYER - AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT



ADLERWERKE 60 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 9 - RONDENBERGSTRASSE 1000

Kopf. Original: 1953, Folio: 1954, 1955  
Druckwerk: ADLERWERKE, Frankfurt  
Vertriebsstelle: 1953, 1954

Mr.  
Benjamin Mandel  
c/o Official Reception Bureau  
15-Parben-Hochhaus

Frankfurt-Main

Die Zeichnung

die Nachricht von

Unser Nachricht von

Die Zeichnung

1953 158117

Kopf. Nr.

Frankfurt am Main  
Königsstraße 17

16th January 1957

GERMANY  
OFFICE OF THE  
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Dear Mr. Mandel,

In reply to your inquiry the following is stated:

ADLERWERKE vorm. HEINRICH KLEYER AG., our company, have been manufacturers of typewriters since 1898. The first machine with Russian-Cyrillic type, the Model 8, was built in 1903. The first machine combining Russian-Cyrillic and Latin type in one keyboard, the Model 11, was built in 1909.

Sincerely yours,

WITNESS:

*John F. Munson*  
John F. Munson

ADLERWERKE vorm. HEINRICH KLEYER  
Aktiengesellschaft

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January 1957.

*Thomas A. Kelly*  
THOMAS A. KELLY

Vice Consul of the United States of America  
duly commissioned and qualified.

Service No. 681  
Tariff Item No. 112  
Fee Paid U.S. \$ 1.00  
Local CY. equal

VORSTAND: DR. EUGEN A. FISCHER, VORSEITER: DR. TARI FISS, STEUERBEREITER: FRIEDRICH FRIEDRICH, HUGO LÖWEN, KONTROLLER DES AUFSICHTSRATES: CARL GÖRTE  
LAUFGEZENTRALEBANK: LEBENSGEMEINSCHAFTEN: ADLERWERKE AM MAIN, ZEHNHUNDERTEN STRASSE, 1000 FRANKFURT AM MAIN - FRANKFURTER BANK 17 FRANKFURT AM MAIN  
HUBER & CO. G.M.B.H. 1957 FRANKFURT AM MAIN - FRANKFURTER BANK 17 FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 19 is a letter dated February 7, 1957, from Harold A. Voorhis, vice president and secretary of New York University, relative to the service of Martin K. and Pearl Tytell with the university.



(The letter referred to above was marked "Exhibit No. 504" and appears below:)

## EXHIBIT No. 504

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,  
New York, N. Y., February 7, 1957.

MR. BEN MANDEL,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. MANDEL: My associate, Vice President Howley, has relayed to me your inquiry concerning Mr. Martin K. Tytell. His name does not appear in any of our records covering the whole range of regularly appointed officers of instruction. Such records, however, do not cover the names of occasional guest speakers. We do find from our payroll accounts that such a guest speaker, in the person of one Pearl Tytell, made a few appearances last year before groups in our graduate school of public administration and social service. Moreover, I learn from the latter source that tentative arrangements have been made for Martin K. Tytell and Pearl Tytell to render similar services in the same school at New York University in the term beginning next September. I understand that Pearl Tytell's specialty is graphology and that of her husband (if this the relationship) is documentation, and that their projected lectures will have to do with the general subject of problems and techniques in documents examination.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HAROLD O. VOORHIS,  
*Vice President and Secretary.*

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 20 is a letter dated February 6, 1957, to Benjamin Mandel from Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, relative to the service of Martin K. Tytell with the college. Attached to this letter is a photostat of Mr. Tytell's application for employment, dated May 8, 1956, and a photostat of Mr. Tytell's signed statement that—

I am not now a member of the Communist Party and that if I have ever been a member of the Communist Party I have communicated that fact to the president of the college.

This statement is dated May 8, 1956.

(The above letter and statement were marked "Exhibit No. 505" and read as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No. 505

BROOKLYN COLLEGE,  
Brooklyn, N. Y., February 6, 1957.

MR. BEN MANDEL,  
*Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. MANDEL: In accordance with our telephone conversation on Wednesday, February 6, I am sending you the following summary of our conversation.

Mr. Martin K. Tytell is not a member of our staff now, and he was never a member of our regular faculty. He was a part-time teacher in our division of vocational studies during the spring of 1956. He took the place temporarily of a regular teacher who had died, and he served for 28 teaching hours in May and June of 1956. He also served for 4 hours as a substitute teacher during the preceding term. He taught a course called police laboratory, which is concerned with the techniques of document identification, fingerprinting, etc. His name was suggested to us by Dean MacNamara of the New York Institute of Criminology, and the checked references also include the name of Mr. James W. Osterberg of the New York City Police Department. Mr. Tytell signed the required statement with regard to the application of the regents rules under the Feinberg law. I enclose a photostatic copy of the latter, as well as of the relevant pages of Mr. Tytell's application blank at the time of his appointment.

Sincerely yours,

HARRY D. GIDEONSE, *President.*

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION  
 695 Park Avenue  
 New York 21, New York

BROOKLYN COLLEGE

C E R T I F I C A T E

Anyone who is a member of the Communist Party or of any organization that advocates the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States or of the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof cannot be employed by the Municipal Colleges.

Anyone who was previously a member of the Communist Party or of any organization that advocates the violent overthrow of the Government of the United States or of the State of New York or any political subdivision thereof is directed to confer with the President before signing this certificate.

\*\*\*\*\*

This is to certify that I have read the publication of the University of the State of New York, 1955, entitled "Regents Rules on Subversive Activities" together with the instructions set forth above and understand that that these rules and regulations as well as the laws cited therein are part of the terms of my employment. I further certify that I am not now a member of the Communist Party and that if I have ever been a member of the Communist Party I have communicated that fact to the President of the College.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

May 8, 1956

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

10/13/55

This form to be registered  
or printed in English only

## Brooklyn College

Bedford Avenue and Avenue M  
Brooklyn 10, N. Y.

### AFFIDAVIT FOR APPOINTMENT

Name in Full MARTIN KENNETH TYTELL

Department VOCATIONAL STUDIES

Home Address 3031 Scenic Place, Riverdale 63, New York

Temporary or Summer Address

Place of Birth U S A

Marital Status

Married

Date of Birth 12/28/13

No. of children 2

Telephone No. KI 3 0158

Telephone No. 2 2-3232

Citizenship USA

(Statements of age, training and experience must be verified by official documents from the institutions named if appointment in Brooklyn College is recommended.)

### ACADEMIC TRAINING

Include secondary school, colleges, universities, professional schools, institutions of specialized training, etc.

| NAME OF SCHOOL                     | DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE | MAJOR                       | DATE       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| Thomas Jefferson High School       | Diploma               | Commercial                  | 1935       |
| St. John's University, Bklyn, NY   | BSE                   | Economics                   | 1942       |
| NYU Grad. Sch. of Bus. Admin. NY   | MBA                   | Management                  | 1955       |
| Eastman Kodak, Rochester, New York | certificate           | Law Enforcement Photography | 1956       |
| NYU Grad Scho. of Public Admin. NY | currently attending   | Police Science              | since 1955 |

Title of Master's Thesis Questioned Documents as a Management Problem

Title of Doctorate Dissertation Identification of a Typewriter by its work... (in preparation)  
Academic and Professional Honors: Scholarship, Fellowship, etc. with date Won the New York Times Oratorical Contest, on the Constitution of the United States for two successive years while at high school and represented the school in the NYC competition. President of the President's Council, President of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, Captain of the Debating Team.



## TEACHING PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS EXPERIENCE

There are many people who are not aware of the fact that the only way to get a good education is to go to a good school. This is why it is so important to choose a good school for your child. A good school will provide a good education and a good environment for your child to learn in. It will also provide a good environment for your child to grow up in. This is why it is so important to choose a good school for your child.

[illegible]

PREVIOUS SERVICE IN THE NEW YORK CITY MUNICIPAL COLLEGES

உதயபுரம் நகரத்தின் கிழக்கே 10 மைல் தொலைவில், கங்கை நதியின் கரையில் உள்ள இடமாகும்.

| COLLEGE          | DEPARTMENT OR DIVISION | RANK               | PART OR FULLTIME | RATES OF SERVICE |
|------------------|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Brooklyn College | Vocational Studies.    | Visiting Lecturer. | Fert             | 1955-56          |
|                  |                        |                    |                  | Gave 4 lectures  |



Publications: (Indicate publisher, date, page, etc.) "The \$7,500 Typewriter I Built for Alger Hiss" in anthology, "The World's Greatest Spy Stories" edited by Kurt Singer. Published by W. H. Allen in England and Funk in the U. S. 1954. Pages 91-108.

Memberships in learned Societies: (Indicate type of membership, office held, date, etc. Do not use abbreviations.)

Associate Member, International Association for Identification, since 1950

References: (Indicate people familiar with your professional qualifications—at least three)

| Name                   | Position  | Address                                      |
|------------------------|---|--|
| John Cornelius Bosted. | Manager and Treasurer, National Association of Manufacturers. | Rockefeller Center, NYC                      |
| Donald E. J. MacNamara | Dean, NY Inst. of Criminology,                                | 40 E 40 NYC                                  |
| James Osterberg,       | NYC Police Laboratory,  | Poplar Street, Brooklyn, NY                  |
| Elizabeth McCarthy,    | Handwriting & Document Expert.                                | 40 Court St. Boston 8 Mass.                  |
| Klara Roman, Prof.     | The New School, N. Y. C.                                      |  |
| Bentley Reak,          | Type Designer,  | The Varityper Company, Newark, New Jersey    |
| Wayne Boulton,         | Product Analyst,  | The Royal Typewriter Co. 2 Park Ave. NYC     |
| Le Roy Jones,          | Sales Manager,  | Woodstock Typewriter Co. Woodstock, Illinois |
|                        |   | <i>Martin K. Tytell</i>                      |
|                        |   | Martin K. Tytell Signature                   |

5/8/56

Date

NOTE: If additional space is needed to answer any item, please use last page.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 21 consists of photostats of the following: Page 162 of the 1943 book of enrolled voters, folio 155/2, showing Martin K. Tytell residing at 455 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., registration No. 74, date of registration, October 2, 1943, number of enrollment blank 196, party of enrolled voter: American Labor Party, also photostat of the 1941 enrolled voters, folio 161/2 showing on page 164: Martin Tytell, 455 Sheffield Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., registration No. 723, date October 2, 1941, number of enrollment blank 609, party of enrolled voter, American Labor Party.

(The photostats were marked "Exhibit No. 506" and placed in the subcommittee files.)

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 22 is a photostatic copy of a letter from Edward Mulliken of the central European bureau of Time-Life, dated February 18, 1957, relative to his visit to Archpriest Adamantov of the Russian Orthodox Church in Wiesbaden.

(The letter was marked "Exhibit No. 507" and reads as follows:)

#### EXHIBIT No. 507

TIME-LIFE OVERSEAS BUREAUS,  
CENTRAL EUROPEAN BUREAU,  
February 18, 1957.

(Personal and confidential.)

Mr. ROBERT ELSON,  
*Time Inc., New York.*

DEAR BOB: I finally had a chance to get down to Wiesbaden and see Archpriest Adamantov and was able to bring along an interpreter who speaks Russian as well as English and German. The Archpriest, and his English speaking daughter, do live, indeed, in the little cottage adjoining the Greek Orthodox Church overlooking the city of Wiesbaden, and the old man has been there since 1908. They received us cordially. By now they are used to people inquiring after a Dobroliubov.

To cut through all of the windings and backtrackings of who-was-where-when and get to the point of the confusion, I think it is best to begin here. From what I was told by the Archpriest and his daughter, it would seem that Mr. Isaac Don Levine made two mistakes in Wiesbaden which allowed Mr. Martin K. Tytell to attack that section of his story: (1) He got his man's name wrong. It is not Dobroliubov but Dobrovolsky (as your letter of January 18 indicates you already know and the Daily Worker article of January 6 mentions Levine now remembers). (2) He did not make certain that the Archpriest, or his daughter would remember his visit to Wiesbaden, which, after all, was 7 years ago. I realize at the time Levine had no reason to get written proof that he had talked to Adamantov, but today it certainly would help as neither the Archpriest nor his daughter can remember Levine's visit, and, in fact, go as far as to say that as far as they are concerned neither of them has ever seen Levine. I even showed them the picture of Levine which we ran with his April article.

Now to Mr. Tytell's visit to Wiesbaden, and you will see how he twisted Levine mistakes, or omissions, to form the Wiesbaden section of his lecture of December 29, 1956. Tytell came to Wiesbaden, as he said he did, in July 1956. He arrived at about 1:30 in the afternoon with his interpreter, Igor Fromke. It was a busy day at the church, and the Archpriest was engaged, but he managed to give Tytell some time. It was time enough for Tytell and Fromke to learn that there had been no Dobroliubov but also time enough for them to learn that there had been a Dobrovolsky who perfectly fitted the description given for Dobroliubov and who in fact was buried in the nearby cemetery. But Tytell and Fromke were aggressively uninterested in the Dobrovolsky. Fromke said, "No, no the names are completely different." They also had no interest in going to look at the grave.

Fromke and Tytell also learned that the Archpriest could not remember having met Levine. They were onto a good thing and they knew it, but they had to get it in writing from the Archpriest. He, however, was too busy. Fromke and Tytell had to leave the cottage, but they did not leave the church grounds. They

stayed in their car outside from 2 until 6 p. m. At 6 the daughter came down, and Tytell offered to drive her to the station to pick up some people she was meeting. While they were away Fromke got the old man to write out the statement Tytell incorporated in his paper.

The statement is correct (except that the date 1906 should be 1908) but not complete. On the first statement the Archpriest wrote he added an explanatory paragraph in which he brought out the theory that although he knew no Dobroliubov was it not possible that the man everyone wanted was Dobrovolsky. Fromke immediately dismissed this paragraph with a "no, no it can't be," and made the old man write another draft of his statement. Then Fromke and Tytell, who by then had returned from the station, left.

If Tytell had probed the old Archpriest a little further, he probably would have discovered that Dobrovolsky, indeed, had been in Berlin until 1945. Then he had come to Wiesbaden where he served as church warden until 1947 when he died. And possibly Tytell also would have found out that the Archpriest knew that Dobrovolsky had been in the Okhrana and had been called "Golden Glasses." (He still wore gold rimmed glasses when he got to Wiesbaden.) The Archpriest said he had got this information from a pamphlet he had read long ago. I believe that he got it straight from Dobrovolsky, but the source matters little, as the information proves Dobrovolsky was definitely the man for whom Levine was searching and was, indeed, in the cemetery in Wiesbaden. If he had kept on probing Tytell might even have got the photograph I have. It was taken in 1946 and shows the Archpriest holding service in the Wiesbaden church. Beside him is Dobrovolsky, still wearing his "golden glasses." But Tytell and Fromke had every intention of not admitting "wrong name but right man." They had to hang on to their precious six different last letters and got no further. I imagine they had this tactic already in mind before they left Berlin where they must have discovered that there had been no Dobroliubov but there had been a Dobrovolsky.

The Archpriest and his daughter had another caller about a month ago who also was interested in the matter of Dobroliubov and Dobrovolsky. He was Benjamin Mandel, an investigator for the Senate Internal Security Committee. Mandel got the same story I did and took away with him the first draft of the Archpriest's statement which contains the additional paragraph about Dobrovolsky which Fromke had the old man omit from his second draft. Mandel also photographed the name plate on the cross at Dobrovolsky's grave which reads "Colonel Ivan Vasilevich Dobrovolsky, 5/1/1882-14/2/1947." (My interpreter was able to read the cyrillic lettering.) I also photographed this plate.

If you are interested in discovering more about Dobrovolsky, the Archpriest told us he had lived with a Mrs. Hoppe, who knew all about him but who has gone to the United States. The Archpriest does not know where Mrs. Hoppe is now but she is a very good friend of Michail Korchak-Sivitsky (also is in the photograph of the Archpriest and Dobrovolsky) who now lives in apartment 63 at 606 West 132d Street, New York 31, N. Y. Telephone WA 6-4647 and who might know Mrs. Hoppe's address.

Thus, aside from this letter, I am packeting to you the photograph of Dobrovolsky, which could you please have copied and returned soonest, and photographs of the name plate over his grave. If you need it, I am certain I can get the Archpriest to give us a signed statement as to what passed between him, Tytell, and Fromke. We did not request it this time as he was getting tired and we were not certain you wanted it.

EDWARD JOHN MULLIKIN.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 23 consists of translations with accompanying photostats of Russian publications giving information about the Russian Church at Nachodstrasse in Berlin.

The material and translations come from the Library of Congress.



(The translations, with an accompanying letter were marked "Exhibit No. 508" and read as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No. 508

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C., June 3, 1957.

MR. BENJAMIN MANDEL,  
*Research Director, Internal Security Subcommittee,  
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. MANDEL: In accordance with our recent telephone conversations, we have examined the files of the Russian Journal *Golos pravoslaviia* (The Voice of Orthodoxy), published in Berlin by the German Orthodox Diocese of the Patriarchate of Moscow.

From the journal, it appears that there are three churches in Berlin under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate: (1) The Resurrection Cathedral (British Sector); (2) the St. Vladimir Church at Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Nachodstrasse 10 (British Sector); and (3) the Sts. Constantine and Helen Church (Tegel, French Sector) as well as what appears to be a chapel at the Bishop's residence.

We attach three photostats from the journal in regard to St. Vladimir's Church. They are as follows:

(1) A general description of the church, from issue No. 1 for 1952. This states that the church was under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Boris and gives the priest's name as Sergei Polozhenskii:

(2) A statement, taken from the same issue, showing that Archbishop Boris was under the jurisdiction of the Moscow Patriarchate; and

(3) A statement (from issue No. 4/5 for 1953) that Father Polozhenskii received an award directly from the Patriarchate of Moscow.

We trust that this information will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

SERGIUS YAKOBSON,  
*Senior Specialist in Russian Affairs.*

Enclosures.

(Translations of the three documents referred to read as follows:)

## DOCUMENT No. 1

The Church of St. Vladimir, Prince and Equal of the Apostles (Berlin, Nachodstrasse 10)

In the Church of St. Vladimir, Prince and Equal of the Apostles, church services are performed without interruption, as in the Cathedral. Every day the Divine Liturgy is performed. On Wednesdays every week Acatists are sung, followed by talks by the Pastor to the laity on topics of Orthodox dogma and ritual; and readings are made from the literature of the Church Fathers, the works of Russian saints and teachers of the Church.

The Rector of the Church, Archpriest Sergei Polozhenskii, who has carried on his pastoral work in the St. Vladimir Parish since 1935, carries on his work with the assistance of Archpriest Mikhail Radziuk and Priest Ioann Razumov.

From *Golos pravoslaviia*, 1952, No. 1.

## DOCUMENT No. 2

On the Appointment of the Very Reverend Boris, Archbishop of Berlin and Germany, as the Acting Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate in Western Europe

By a Ukase of the Most Holy Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia and the Sacred Synod, dated October 26, 1951, No. 1329, the Very Reverend Boris, Archbishop of Berlin and Germany, is designated the Acting Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate in Western Europe.

By the same Ukase, Fotii (Topiro), Archbishop of Vilno and Lithuania, is relieved of the responsibilities of Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate in Western Europe.

From *Golos pravoslaviia*, 1952, No. 1.



## DOCUMENT No. 3

Awards to Clergy and Laity of the German Diocese of the Moscow Patriarchate  
on the Occasion of Holy Easter, 1953

On the occasion of Holy Easter, 1953, for zealous and beneficial service to the Divine Church, His Holiness, Aleksii, the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, upon the recommendation of the Most Reverend Boris, Archbishop of Berlin and Germany, Acting Exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate in Western Europe, favored with awards the following clergy and laity of the German Diocese of the Moscow Patriarchate: Archpriest Sergei Polozhenskii, Ecclesiastical Superintendent of the Orthodox Parishes of the German Diocese, the blessing of His Holiness Aleksii, the Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, with the presentation of a testimonial letter signed by the Patriarch. \* \* \*

From *Golos pravoslaviia*, 1953, No. 4/5.

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 24 consists of translations and photostats from the German publication *Tagesspiegel* relative to the Nachodstrasse church. Translations were made by the Library of Congress.

(Translations of the articles referred to above were marked "Exhibit No. 509" and read as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No 509

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,  
Washington, D. C.

[Translation (German)]

[Der Tagesspiegel, February 21, 1951]

## NKVD SPY AS A MINISTER

## A BISHOP FROM MOSCOW PREACHES IN THE FRENCH SECTOR (OF BERLIN)

At the "Saint Vladimir" Church at Tegel-Borsigwalde, a church which was built by the Tsarist Government for the Russian community at Berlin, a "Father Boris" has been preaching for some time \* \* \* "Father Boris" is not an innocent minister, but a Red Bishop who was brought to Berlin by the Communist rulers of the Kremlin, 10 weeks ago. He is subject to the Soviet Metropolitan at Moscow, while the Russian-Orthodox ministers in the Federal Republic recognize as their head the Metropolitan Anastasiev at Munich, an old immigrant who is a bitter foe of the Soviets. "Father Boris" and his two assistants are, in their exposed positions, under Moscow's control. To the few Russian emigres who have survived the occupation of Berlin by the Red Army, it is no secret that this Bishop and his assistants are men who are spying among the Russian emigres at West Berlin on orders of the NKVD. So far nobody has been arrested in the church, but several Russian emigres who were lured to Soviet Offices under some false pretense did not return to their West Berlin homes. Among them were a remarkable number of Russian men and women whom "Father Boris" and his associates had met. This is the reason why the Russian emigres at Berlin do not attend the "Saint Vladimir" Church any more. The time has arrived for the responsible authorities to deal with this camouflaged Soviet spy net in the French Sector. \* \* \* Some 900 of the about 50,000 former Russian emigres, who managed to live through to our times, live secluded. No one trusts the other; the Soviet arm which could grasp them is too close. The only link which has been holding the emigres together for years, the church, is likely to fall down since "Father Boris" started preaching there for Stalin.

[Der Tagesspiegel, March 11, 1951]

## WHEN WILL THE RED BISHOP DISAPPEAR?

Berliners should be interested in the article by Georges Blun in the *Journal de Genève* which presents some characteristic peculiarities of the French Sector of Berlin. The article quotes our report on the Red Bishop of Tegel-Borsigwalde (No. 1657) and subsequently makes the following general remarks:

\* \* \* As far as Father Boris, the Red Bishop, is concerned, one should know that he is not an ordinary innocent minister, but an untrustworthy person whom the Russians launched at Berlin some 10 weeks ago. Father Boris is subject to the Soviet Metropolitan at Moscow, while the orthodox priests in the Federal Republic acknowledge as their head the Metropolitan Anastasiev of Munich, a Russian emigre and a bitter foe of the Soviet. To the few Russian emigrees who survived the occupation of Berlin by the Red Army, it is no secret that this Bishop and his assistants are under the NKVD's orders to spy among the emigrees who reside in the Western Sectors (of Berlin). \* \* \*

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[Security Report, April 6, 1951]

The following information was received from a member of the NTS (Russian Emigre Organization) : \* \* \*

In view of the above described situation among the Russian emigrees in Western Berlin after 1945 it is understandable that the priests and other members of the Community have behaved very cautiously and repeatedly showed their loyalty to the Soviet regime. \* \* \* The pastor of the Church at Hohenzollerndamm and two ministers from the Nachodstrasse church were taken several times to the NKVD under the pretense of being called to a dying person, where they were apparently reminded again and again that they were dependent on Moscow.

\* \* \* At the end of 1950 Archbishop Sergius, who accepted Russian citizenship, [but who was] probably not "political" enough, was called back to Soviet Russia and supposedly made Archbishop of Kazan. In his place the former Bishop of Chkalov Boris (Family Name probably Wik) was installed. (Personal description of Boris: Between 50 and 55 years old.) Since the prosecution of the Church in the middle of the twenties he has been a monk. In 1944 appointed Bishop. They think that in the many of the places he was active he got into conflict with the Soviet Government, therefore he was transferred so many times. Boris is the same Bishop who was appointed Bishop of Tokyo some 2 years ago but was not given an entry visa by MacArthur. At Potsdam Boris moved into the same villa which was occupied by Sergius before.

Along with Boris the Priest Michael Sernov came from Moscow, who as early as 1945-46 published Soviet-patriotic articles in the paper of the Moscow patriarch and who was known for his flexibility at the Moscow Cathedral.

The priests cannot be suspected of being direct accessories in any kidnaping. But it should be assumed that an organization for drafting Russian emigrees for spying services has been built around them. There is no reason to believe that Bishop Boris is a faithful servant of the Soviet Government, but naturally he obeys the state authorities which he cannot avoid doing, and he supports the policy of the Moscow Patriarch, who intends to secure a minimum possibility for development of the church by making concessions to the state.

The reputation of the priest Sernov is less favorable, and it is possible that he receives political orders from the NKVD.

It could be said about the other priests that they seem to have too little political experience and therefore could be easily abused by the Soviets by skillful tricks. Their addresses, as far as is known, are:

Priests Sergius Polosnenski, Trautenau Str. 9 or 10, Berlin-Wilmersdorf.

Priest Michael Radsjuk, and Priest Iwan Rasumow, Helmstetter Str. 16 or 26, Berlin.

The Pastors of the Churches at Hohenzollerndamm and Tegel reside in the premises of the church or at the Alexanderstift. \* \* \*

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[Illustrierte Berliner Zeitschrift, No. 17, April 29, 1951]

#### THE RED BISHOP

The Russian Orthodox Diocese in Berlin consists of the community Tegel-Borsidwalde and the two Wilmersdorf communities of Hohenzollerndamm and Nachod Street. In 1894-95 the real property was purchased from the dean of the former Botschaftskirche (Church of the Annunciation) and the buildings were erected; in 1929 the title of the property was registered in the name of the "Association for the Preservation of the Greek-Orthodox Churches and for

Relief of Needy Russians." In 1946 the title was changed again in the name of the "Russian-Orthodox Church in Germany and Belgium." This territory of the Diocese is extraterritorial and its ruler is "Father Boris."

"Father Boris," Bishop of the Russian-Orthodox Church in Berlin, is subject to the Metropolitan in Moscow, while the believers of his denomination in the Federal Republic recognize as their Head the Metropolitan of Munich, Anastasiev, a foe of Stalinism. Boris, they say, used to oppose Communism in former days and was arrested for this reason. But he must have proved that he changed his mind, because he was made Bishop of Chakalov, and finally took over the post in Berlin which clearly established that he enjoys confidence in the Kremlin. Sergius, his predecessor, was ordered home because of his political passiveness. As a special token of favor Boris received a brand new BMW car and a 12-room apartment at Potsdam.

"Nix verstaehn" (incorrect German for "I don't understand") was the answer of the sexton at the Tegel-Borsigwalde Church, given to our reporters who asked about Father Boris. He pretended not to know his pastor at all. But he must be very well aware of the state of fear which rules in the community since Boris took over at the end of 1950.

With sacrificial candles in his hands, "Father Boris" conducts his Mass. The robes confirm the impression that he is a patriarchal, good minister. But Boris has not been installed in this foreign position outside of the "Iron Curtain" for nothing. He is required to prove his abilities by performing spy services for the NKVD. A cemetery and a church are under the Red Bishop's jurisdiction. Many prominent personalities of Tsarist Russia are buried at Tegel, among others, the former Minister of War Sukhomlinov, and the composer Glinka, who died in Berlin in 1857. The community, which has 300 registered members, also owns the neighboring "Emperor-Alexander-Home" (right picture). Formerly it served as a transient asylum for poor Russians, mainly emigrants to America. Today 44 old people live there, among them two aged Tsarist Colonels. Of them, 90 percent are German citizens; nearly all of them receive social benefits out of West Berlin taxpayers' money; they pay their rent in good Westmarks—to Boris.

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[Tagesspiegel (Daily Mirror), November 4, 1953]

#### AN EXILE MINISTER ESCAPES TO KARLSHORST—HE TOOK WITH HIM CASH AND FILES—ARE THERE AGENTS IN THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH?

The endeavours of the Russian Emigrants in West Berlin to establish their own Greek Orthodox Church have failed, the Organization of Russians in Exile (NTS) reports. According to NTS' information, Father Volontsevich, the Minister of this Church Community, fled to Karlshorst (in the Russian Sector) on October 1, 1953, taking with him the Community treasury—500 to 600 DM—and the list of the 60 Community members. He surrendered to the Soviet Authorities. Volontsevich was installed 2 years ago by the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church in Exile. Before that time he was in Holland, at Lübeck and Hamburg.

\* \* \* When Volontsevich was installed as pastor of the West Berlin Emigre Community, the Exile Russians accepted the fact with reservations, because it was said that he caused scandals when at Lübeck, Hamburg, and in Holland. On September 10th Volontsevich was arrested on orders of the West Berlin District Attorney on charges of an offense under section 175 (Homosexuality), but was set free the next day. Although he was ordered by the District Attorney to leave Berlin at once, he remained here. Twice he received visits of Soviet Russians and kept on his friendly relations with the leader of the Nashod Street Community, Father Poloskenskii, as before his arrest. When they searched for him in the seat of the Exile Community at Kulmbacher Street 6, Wilmersdorf, he hid for some time with the widow and the late pastor of the Tegel Community, Sakidalsky. \* \* \*

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[Berliner Zeitung, November 5, 1953]

#### HEAD OF CHURCH BREAKS WITH U. S. A.—POLITICS—ARCHIMANDRIT MSTITSLAV TURNED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DDR, A BLOW TO THE CHURCH DIVIDERS ESPECIALLY IN WEST BERLIN

BERLIN (own report).—We received a letter from the Archimandrit Mstislav, the former Head of the Orthodox Emigre Church in Germany. Mstislav has turned to the Government of the DDR (German Democratic Republic) with the request for permission to perform his church activities in the DDR.



Following we reproduce his letter with nonessential abbreviations:

"I would like, in the Berliner Zeitung, to publicly express my motives which caused me to break with the New York anti-Church group of immigrants from Russia, the so-called Karlovchan group of the Metropolitan Anastasi and his Foreign Synod.

What is this anti-Church group which calls itself "Russian Orthodox Church Abroad"?

After the defeat of the White Guardists and the foreign interventionists in 1920 some bishops, fanatical partisans of the Tsarism, who did not want to stay with their people, fled to Sremski Karlovici in Serbia. There, acting wilfully, they formed the so-called Highest Church Administration—the Foreign Synod, which received the name Karlovatski, and which started opposing the highest Church Administration in Soviet Russia. In 1921 this Synod turned to the Geneva Conference requesting it not to enter diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. It sent a congratulatory message to Hitler upon his taking power, and it blessed the Fascist arms for the fight against the peoples of the Soviet Union. Shortly after the war it suggested in an Easter Message of the Metropolitan Anastasi, the dropping of atom bombs on the Soviet Union. At present, this Synod, which exists on foreign money, keeps slandering the Russian Orthodox Church, his holiness, the Patriarch Alexei, and the Soviet Union.

In 1944, separated from my home country by the events of war, I was sent to Western Germany by the Fascists and thus, against my will, I found myself among the "Karlovatski" group. After the arrival of the Soviet Liberation Army in Germany, Orthodox Bishops from the Soviet Union started traveling abroad and telling the truth about church life in the Soviet Union. By and by all the falsehoods of the "Karlovatski" group became clear to me. The Soviet Constitution strictly protects freedom of conscience of its citizens. The church is not limited in its church activities. There is freedom of Divine Services, of sermons, of priest seminaries and academies, church congresses to which representatives of other orthodox churches are invited. \* \* \* All this proves that there is a normal church life in the Soviet Union. I learned that the famous "Karlovatski" movement was lacking any religious contents and meaning and was nothing else than a group of ill-minded church schismatics with a clear political object. I felt it especially strongly after I was sent to Berlin by the Munich administration of the "Karlovatski" Synod. I received an order to wage a fight against the Moscow Patriarch. I arrived at the conclusion that my subordination to the "Karlovatski Synod" was contrary to my being an Orthodox priest.

I do not wish to be a slave of [the] American policy, which is directed against my own people. It is contrary to my national and religious conscience. From now on I wish to serve my Church and my native country faithfully.

ARKHIMANDRIT MSTITSLAV.

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[Der Tagesspiegel (Daily Mirror), October 31, 1954]

#### TODAY—YESTERDAY—TOMORROW

Berlin.—Archbishop Boris, the Exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church in Western Europe, with his residence at Karlshorst, has been nominated Exarch for the United States. He will be replaced by Superintendent General Paul Statov who will take over the care of the Russian-Orthodox Communities in Germany. (UP)

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[Die Neue Zeitung, December 31, 1952]

#### ARCHBISHOP SERVIUS DEAD

Berlin (DPA).—On December 18th, the former Russian-Orthodox Archbishop of Berlin, Sergius, died at Kanzan/Soviet Union. In September 1950 he was forced, through intervention of the Soviet Police, to leave his post in Berlin which he entered after the war.



[Die Neue Zeitung, January 7, 1953]

## RUSSIAN CHRISTMAS

A few thousand members of the Russian-Orthodox Church in Berlin celebrated Christmas Eve according to the Russian Church Calendar yesterday. It was for the first time that the division of the church into an independent church and one subordinated to the Patriarch of Moscow (which took place last December in Berlin) was apparent at the services. The adherents of the Independent Russian Church celebrated their Christmas Eve in a provisionally arranged room, and the adherents of the Moscow line—in their Cathedral at Hohenzollerndamm at Wilmersdorf. Along with the believers of Berlin civilian members of the Soviet and the Western Occupation Powers took part at the Masses. The Service was celebrated by Archbishop Boris, the Exarch for the Russian-Orthodox Church in Germany, who resides in East Berlin.

[Berliner Woche (Berlin Week), December 13, 1952, p. 3]

## EXILE CHURCH IN AN APARTMENT HOUSE

FROM THE ONION-SHAPED CUPOLAS AT THE FEHRBELLINER PLATZ TO A HOUSE ALTAR

The German Bishop of the Russian-Orthodox Emigrants at Munich had promised, several times, that he would send a priest to West Berlin who would assemble in one community, independent from Moscow, all those church members who refuse to acknowledge the Patriarch of Moscow as the Head of their Church. The man who took over this delicate job in Berlin's heated streets is Father Volonsevich. He has rented an apartment at the Kulmbacher Street and there he has set up a chapel. \* \* \*

But at the Church located at the Fehrbelliner Platz, Archbishop Boris, whose residence is in Karlshorst, has been preaching for a few years. His superior is the Metropolitan of Moscow; his Community in Berlin amounts to some 400 members. In his opinion, as well as in the opinion of the Soviets, the new pastor and his independent Community are schismatics and heretics. But it was the Bishop of Karlshorst, whom many exiles call "the Red Bishop with Rasputin's Eyes" who involuntarily contributed to the fact that the new parish, in spite of its short existence, found a relatively great appeal among the Exiles.

"We are afraid of Boris" the members of the independent church say. "Since his arrival things happen in our church which would never have taken place before." For example, the Archbishop's constant companion, deacon Alexander Lechno, often takes pictures of the priest and the churchgoers during services. Naturally, the greatest part of the emigrants do not care that such pictures go to Moscow. "During the revolution we lost many of our relatives and we do not want that these photos are used for possible persecution of those still living. Stalin is anti-Christ. We cannot trust the church which must exist under his regime." These are not the only things which embitter the emigrees. The Orthodox Church Calendar for 1952 published by the Patriarchat of Moscow contains religious holidays, however small and black is their print. But along with them there are, printed in bold red type, all the days which are a sad memory to the emigrees: Lenin's memorial day, Day of the October Revolution, the day of the Soviet Army, Navy, etc. "In addition," the schismatics say, "Boris used to distribute Moscow leaflets in the Cathedral in which, among other things, you could read about 'Facts on the American Germ Warfare in Korea,' a report of the Russian priests on 'the lies of the Katyn Committee.' These leaflets were handed over to the Allied Offices in Berlin. 'We do not want to get infiltrated by Communism; it was for the same reason that we fled Russia.'"

(Translated by George Starosolsky June 24, 1957.)

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 25 is a photograph taken at Wiesbaden, original in possession of Reverend Korchak, showing him, Archpriest Adamantov, Colonel Dobrovolsky, and others.

(The photograph referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 510," and is reproduced below:)

## EXHIBIT No. 510



Photograph of Dobrovolsky (extreme right), Archpriest Adamantov (second from right), and others including Mr. Korchak-Sivitsky (at extreme left).

Mr. MANDEL. Exhibit 26 is an abstract from letter received by well-known anti-Communist author, Mikhail Soloviev, now of Washington, from Dr. Grigory Saharuni, from Berlin, about Nachodstrasse church.

(The letter above referred to was marked "Exhibit No. 511," and reads as follows:)

## EXHIBIT No. 511

BERLIN, February 19, 1957.

DEAR MIKHAIL STEPANOVICH [SOLOVIEV]: The fact of the matter is that the church in Nachodstrasse is in the hands of the "comrades." The "Father" Sergius mentioned in the letter, to whom I would have to turn for information, is a distinct and very shameless agent of the MGB. Since I live here and am active in a manner far from incognito, it is clear that he knows me. Therefore:

(a) It would be very dangerous for me to visit him at home or in the church, risking my head, for in both places he is surrounded by men who carry out the orders of the organs of the MGB for whom I am a most desirable morsel.

(b) He would hardly give me any explanation—not to speak of data—sought by Don Levine, for he would know instantly the purpose for which it is needed.

(Signed) G. S.

Mr. MORRIS. Shall I call you Father Korchak?



## TESTIMONY OF REV. MICHAEL KORCHAK-SIVITSKY

(Through Interpreter Mirra Ginsburg)

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Father Korchak, are you the priest who performed the funeral service for the late Colonel Dobrovolsky according to this copy of the Wiesbaden Church Register?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. You did?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Will you identify the photograph and point out in it Archpriest Adamantov?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes. This priest Adamantov.

Mr. MORRIS. That is the second person from the right, the priest with the long vestments. Father Korchak, let me ask you the question this way: Where is Colonel Dobrovolsky in that picture?

Mr. KORCHAK. Here he is.

Mr. MORRIS. He is on the extreme right?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. In other words the person to the left of him as you look at the picture is Archpriest Adamantov?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes, that is so.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you yourself appear in that picture?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes, here.

Mr. MORRIS. You are the person on the extreme left in the picture?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. When was that picture taken?

The INTERPRETER. He doesn't remember exactly but he thinks it was in the spring of 1947.

Mr. MORRIS. Was that long before Colonel Dobrovolsky died?

Mr. KORCHAK. This was in the spring; and as I remember, Dobrovolsky died in the late fall.

Mr. MORRIS. The records indicate that the date of burial was February 22, 1947.

The INTERPRETER. You see, he doesn't remember the exact dates. He remembers it was cold. It must have been either early spring or late fall.

Mr. MORRIS. But you are sure of the year 1947?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. How long had you known Dobrovolsky then?

The INTERPRETER. He says the photograph must have been in 1946 because it was some time.

Mr. MORRIS. How long had you known Colonel Dobrovolsky?

Mr. KORCHAK. 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948. From 1945 until his death.

Mr. MORRIS. Were you aware of his former service in the Okhrana, the political secret police.

Mr. KORCHAK. It was widely known.

Mr. MORRIS. Was he known by any other name?

Mr. KORCHAK. No, he was not known under any other name.

Mr. MORRIS. To your knowledge?

Mr. KORCHAK. No.

Mr. MORRIS. Was it a practice of Okhrana officers to use more than one name?

The INTERPRETER. He doesn't know that.

Mr. MORRIS. I show you a photograph and ask you if you will identify the wooden cross with the inscription in this picture which was taken in the Wiesbaden Cemetery?

The INTERPRETER. He says that while he was in Europe this cross was not there. It was evidently erected after he left.

Mr. MORRIS. When did you leave?

The INTERPRETER. He left in December 1949.

Mr. MORRIS. December 1949?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. What, to the best of your knowledge, is the political reputation of the Nachodstrasse Church in Berlin which is under the Moscow patriarchy?

The INTERPRETER. He knew the church only before the Bolsheviki came, but when they came, the priests who had remained submitted to the Moscow patriarchy and he doesn't know any further about that.

Senator JOHNSTON. When did they come, approximately?

Mr. KORCHAK. At the end of the war when Berlin was taken.

Mr. MORRIS. That was the Reverend Sergei Polozhenskii, the primate in that church?

Mr. KORCHAK. Yes.

Mr. MORRIS. Is his assistant one Igor Fromke?

The INTERPRETER. He doesn't know.

Mr. MORRIS. Do you know whether the Reverend Polozhenskii wrote to Archpriest Adamantov in the Wiesbaden Church to come under the Soviet jurisdiction?

The INTERPRETER. He says yes, he knows about it.

All three of them received similar letters, Dobrovolsky and——

Mr. MORRIS. What did these letters say?

The INTERPRETER. Asking them to submit to the Moscow Church. But they did not answer. He says that, at that time, they did not know where the church authorities were because they were moving from place to place trying to get away from the Bolsheviki and trying to get to where the Americans were. When they received the letter they were pretty much at sea. They did not know where their superiors were and they just let it go. They did not answer.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you very much. We appreciate very much the trouble you have taken to come down and testify for us.

Senator JOHNSTON. We certainly appreciate it.

Mr. MORRIS. Thank you very much for coming. We are most grateful to you.

(The subcommittee then heard two witnesses on another subject and, at 12:55 p. m. the hearing was adjourned.)



## APPENDIX I

(The following documents were submitted by Mr. Tytell during his testimony on February 8, 1957. See p. 4110.)

### CERTIFICATE

Mr. Feodor Yurieff, colonel of the Tsar's Russia, has been employed here as warden of the Orthodox Church Peter and Paul at Göttingen. At the same time he holds the direction of the choir of the church. He has executed these employments with great cleverness and he was of great use for us as a composer of sacred music, too. The wife of Colonel Yurieff, Mrs. Xenia Yurieff, is a member of our Church Committee. During the first world war already she has served as a nurse and as an artist she performed the decoration of the churches in the field hospitals. Living in exile Mrs. Yurieff continued her church painting and during this war she painted perfectly, alone, the altar of the Orthodox Church at Göttingen; Mrs. Yurieff was of great use for our church by her employment as storyteller and writer of articles of religious and moral character. This is to certify that the couple Yurieff are diligent and useful people and have the abilities which are needed for these works.

SIGNATURE,  
*Priest of the Greek Orthodox Church.*

(For correct translation : Signature illegible.)

[STAMP]

ÜBERSETZUNGSBÜRO,  
*Welfare Committee, DP Camp Wentorf.*

4173

Висбаден 17. VII. 1956.

Я, undersigned, have been serving with the Russian Orthodox Church at Wiesbaden since September 1908 up to now with the exception of the period of the First World War (1914-1919). No person of the name Dobroliubov served with me in any capacity. Also there is no grave with an inscription bearing this name at our Russian cemetery.

I do not recall my meeting with the American journalist, Mr. Don Levine.

Пастор Русской Православной Церкви  
в Висбадене  
Протоиерей Павел  
Адамантов.

# TRANSLATION OF ADAMANTOV'S STATEMENT

WIESBADEN, July 17, 1956.

I, the undersigned, have been serving with the Russian Orthodox Church at Wiesbaden since September 1908 up to now with the exception of the period of the First World War (1914-1919). No person of the name Dobroliubov served with me in any capacity. Also there is no grave with an inscription bearing this name at our Russian cemetery.

I do not recall my meeting with the American journalist, Mr. Don Levine.

Pastor of the Russian Orthodox Church at Wiesbaden.

(signed) Archpriest PAVEL ADAMANTOV.

(Translated by Dr. George Starosolsky, Translator, Library of Congress, October 4, 1957.)

Cr 1904 - 2052 в должности в Военном Суде  
 - в Военном Суде, занимая должность  
 - военного прокурора. Во время  
 Первой мировой войны, в 1914-1915  
 - 1916 годах в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора, а в 1917  
 - 1918 годах в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора.

В 1919 году в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора, а в 1920  
 - 1921 годах в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора.

В 1922 году в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора, а в 1923  
 - 1924 годах в Военном Суде, занимая  
 - должность военного прокурора.

Оп. 1066  
 Военный Суд

20.7.56

Варел (old.)

Р. 41  
 Р. 41

#### TRANSLATION OF LORIEV'S STATEMENT

From 1904 on I served with the Military Court Administration holding various positions. At first I was a candidate for [part of the sentence illegible] then an assistant to the Military Prosecutor and during the First World War I was a Military Prosecutor with the rank of Colonel.

During that time exclusively Remington typewriters were used in our offices. I didn't know any other typewriters.

As far as I know, in the main office of the Military Court Administration at Petersburg, Remington typewriters were also used.

(Signed) F. LORIEV,  
 Former Military Prosecutor.

July 20, 1956.

Varel (old.)

Old People's Home, Block 4, Room 41.

(Translated by Dr. George Starosolsky, Translator, Library of Congress,  
 (October 4, 1957.)

ich, untergezeichnet, Stepan Rusanow,  
 Wohnhaft im Altersheim Varel, versichere,  
 daß ich, während meiner Dienstzeit in  
 Staatsanwaltschaft im Zaristischen Russland  
 von 1908 bis 1918 in der Verwaltung  
 des Gerichtes nur Schreibmaschinen  
 amerikanischen Herkunft oder Fabrikate  
 "Remington" und "Underwood" gesehen  
 habe. Vom Gebrauch einer deutschen  
 Maschine des Fabrikates "Adler" ist  
 mir nicht bekannt.

Meistens arbeitete ich in verschiedenen  
 Dienststellen Petersburger Kreises, wobei  
 ich Einblick hatte in die verschiedenen  
 Verwaltung der Staatsanwaltschaft.

Varel, den 20 Juli 1956.

Stepan Rusanow

#### TRANSLATION OF RUSANOW'S CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, Stepan Rusanow, residing at the Old People's Home at Varel, certify herewith that during my service with the District Attorney's office in Czarist Russia from 1908 to 1918 I saw only American typewriters, Remington and Underwood, used by the Court Administration. I have no knowledge whatsoever about the use of typewriters of the make "Adler."

Mostly I worked in various agencies of the District of Petersburg and I had access to different offices of the District Attorney.

Varel, July 20, 1956.

(Signed) STEPAN RUSANOW.

(Translated by Dr. George Starosolsky, Translator, Library of Congress, October 4, 1957.)

I, Marie Widnäs, who am a Doctor of Philosophy, graduated from The University of Helsinki-Helsingfors (Finland) in 1952, and an elder assistant librarian at the University Library of Helsinki-Helsingfors having been working at the forenamed library since autumn 1927, who live in Helsingfors (Finland) Eriksgatan 1. C. Phone 37430, hereby certify that I have been asked by phone by the University Rector's Secretary on July 25th at 10 o'clock in the morning



to meet Mr. Martin Tytell, Examiner of Disputed Documents, and go to him to the State Archives in Helsinki-Helsingfors in search for documents dated from the time July 1913 and issued by The Russian Ministry of Intern Affairs, Police Department, Special Section (Ministerstvo Vnutrennich dél. Departament Policii. Po osobomu otdélu) to compare them with the document brought to Finland by Mr. Tytell issued by Ministry of Intern Affairs. Head of Department of The Special Section of the Police Department (Ministerstvo Vnutrennich dél. Zavédyvajuščij Osobym Otdélom Departamenta Policii) on 12th July 1913 No 2898 (12 ijulja 1913 goda No. 2898) and signed by Eremin. We went through about three thousand documents issued by the said police Department, but we did not even find one bearing the name *Director* of Special Section of the Department Police (*Zavédujuščij Osobym Otdélom Departamenta Policii*). The opinion of the archivists, who have spent their lifetime in filing Russian documents, and especially those of the Governor General's Office's Chancellery, which is the only place where documents sent by Russian authorities can be found in Finland is that the document shown by Mr. Tytell must be a photograph of a forgery, because: because accordingly to the document of June 21th 1913, stating that the forenamed Eremin had been appointed on 11th June 1913, to be a head of the gendarmery office in Finland, could not sign any document issued from the Police Department M. of Intern Affairs in Petersburg (Russia), this being the exact statement of an elder archivist Doct. of Phil. Olli Seitkari. We spent the first day of research in this helped by archivist Salmela, M. A. and archivist Valoniemi, M. A. who was kind enough to have photostats arranged for us at the firm Herman Lindell Oy-Ab, Helsingfors-Helsinki, Kaisaniemenk. 1 C. Next days. We looked with the help of Archivist Salmela through all documents even of 1914 from the Chancellery of the Governor General of Finland we found some more documents signed by Eremin. The handwriting of all these signatures of Eremin, the first of them dating from 19th July 1913, is different from the signature on the document belonging in photostat to Mr. Tytell, which is the second reason why the archivists, Seitkari, Salmela, Valoniemi and also the elder archivist Blomstedt considered that the document brought from America could not be authentic.

On July 27th we went with Mr. Tytell to the Central Police to make sure that there were no Russian documents preserved elsewhere in the archives of Helsinki. We also got through the newspapers of Helsinki from 1913: *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Finlands Allmänna Tidning* and *Finland skaja Gazeta* to get information about when Eremin would have arrived to Helsinki-Helsingfors in July or August 1913—the difference of 13 days between Russian old style and Western new style also being taken into consideration. This research is continued. After this we went to the firm Lindell to make sure of photostats and microfilms of all the material we thus had gathered.

That all this happened thus and has been correctly related by me is hereby certified.

Helsinki-Helsingfors (Finland), July 27th, 1956.

I and the staff of 3 archivists spent three full days with Mr. Tytell in research.

Maria Widnäs,

MARIA WIDNÄS,

*Dr. Phil, Elder Assistant Librarian.*

Address §Helsinki. Eriкеg 1 C 17. Phone nr. 37430.

Wheeler Station

July 17<sup>th</sup> 56.

This is to certify for

Mr. Martin J. [unclear]

that, although residing here since over 50 years, I do not recollect ever having heard of or Mr Dobrolonoff and that there has been nobody of that name ever employed at our Russian orthodox church.

According to the registry of burials, there is not a body of the name of Dobrolonoff buried in our Russian orthodox cemetery. My father, clergyman at this church since upon 50 years, can remember no one of that name and also, although he has an excellent memory,

can not recollect anybody ever having inquired after a person bearing the name Dobrolonoff or asking to be shown the grave in question. My father has also never met Mr Isaac Levine

Athanasia Adamovich

- 1 -

Weissenhof, July 17<sup>th</sup> 1956

My name is Igor Frimke, I am 39 years old, married, having 3 children and living together with my mother, mother-in-law and grandmother in Berlin - Charlottenburg 2, Gouthstr. 71 (British Sector of Berlin). I'm a Greek-catholic or Orthodox, belonging to the parish of the Russian Orthodox Church in Berlin - Wilmsdorf, Nischelstr. 10 and acting there as a mass-servant or ministrant.

On Sunday, July 15<sup>th</sup>, I was called out of the altar to meet an American who introduced himself as Mr. Martin K. Tytell, Export court testimony and dealer in typewriters from New York, U.S.A. He asked me if I could speak English, what I affirmed, and at what time the church-service would be over. I told him to return by 12 15 hrs., then he could speak to our chief priest. After the last sermon Mr. Tytell again approached me and father Yergius and put the following questions to us:

Could father Yergius remember an American writer Isaac Don Levine coming to Berlin in March 1955 and asking about a sexton who should work at our church for a long period before the last war by the name of Dobrolubov?

Father Yergius said that such a sexton was never at our church and he can't remember Mr. Don Levine. But on the reason that in our church there have always been two priests, we also should contact father



-2-

Michael who is living not too far away. Mr. Tytell asked me to help him in solving that problem and act as his German and Russian interpreter. I agreed and so we went at once over to the flat of father Michael.

Our visit there was not successful and we heard only that father Michael is holding services the next morning in the Stachodstrasse church. Therefore we decided to go there on Monday morning before the church service starts.

On July 16<sup>th</sup> at 0930 a. m. me and Mr. Tytell met again at the entrance of the church, went at once inside and saw father Michael preparing for his duty. We asked him the same questions about Dobrolinow and Mr. Levine like father Georgius on the previous morning. Father Michael denied them even more strictly and assured me that he doesn't know any such a man. Mr. Tytell then asked for a permission to photograph the building and the surroundings of the church, what was granted without any comments. We went then to find a photographer and let him take several pictures from different sides.

Later that we visited two German firms in Berlin.

in Hennemann a division and  
 Wilhelm Brunsche & Co. producing parts for typewriters and types for different languages. Unfortunately all the archives and old catalogues of Hennemann & Brunsche,



-3-

which Mr. Tytell was very interested in, were bombed out and burned during the last war, and the firm Drusiche only started their production after the war <sup>and was</sup> not making types at all. Some archives might be still used at the "Bundeskriminalamt" in Wiesbaden we were told. After paying an other unsuccessful visit to the Baden Sub-Department of that German Federal organization, which was closed, Mr. Tytell decided to fly to Western Germany the next morning in order to go to Wiesbaden. The rest of the evening went on in preparations for our departure.

Early in the morning of July 17<sup>th</sup> we were attending a picnic at Berlin Tempelhof to Frankfurt on Main. We were landing according to the time-table at 8.00 hrs. Mr. Tytell rented a car on the airfield and drove himself to the town of Wiesbaden, where we arrived about 11 o'clock. Our first visit here was the Federal Criminal Office or "Bundeskriminalamt". Mr. Tytell and I were shown around different police laboratories and a lot of special instruments and apparatus were brought to our attention. But in the matter of a catalogue or archive of Russian type specimens they couldn't help because their old documents were all lost in Berlin during the war.

Near to that office on a hill called "Wiesenberg" is erected a beautiful Russian Orthodox church in honor to a dead Grand Duchess of Russia and for her repose.

- 4 -

We went there next to find out something more about Mr. Levin and the mysterious sexton Dobrodinow. We saw the church from outside and inside, but were led to see the old Russian priest in an adjoining small cottage. We found there a still lively and erect patriarch of 84 years who performs his duties in Wiesbaden now for 55 years. This priest whose memory is functioning well in spite of his age, never saw a Mr. Levin at all and in 1950 especially, never talked to him about a man Dobrodinow and never showed him the grave of ~~the~~ such a person. The same thing was confirmed by his daughter who is speaking fluently English. We also checked the books about all the funerals since 1945 up to now and couldn't find any trace of a Dobrodinow; there is also no grave on the Russian cemetery with such a name. This was the end of our investigations.

I for myself can only say that belonging since my early childhood to the church in Berlin Stacholdstrasse I don't know any sexton with such a name. The same applies to my mother who is also an old member in this church. Our long time sexton and church warden (now for 25 years) cannot be that man, because he has quite another name. Living in the Russian occupied zone of Eastern Germany his name cannot be quoted by reasons of his safety. But no other sexton was employed during all that time.

Igor Frömke

PAPER TO BE PRESENTED AT THE NEW YORK MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 1956

Subject: Exposing a Documentary Hoax

Author: Martin K. Tytell, M. B. A., Lecturer on Questioned Documents, New York University, N. Y., Institute of Criminology; Lecturer on Police Science, Brooklyn College; Lane Scholar, New York University.

Address: 123 Fulton Street, New York 38, N. Y.

Time: Saturday, December 29, 1956, 2:00 p. m.

Place: Penn-Top Room, Hotel Statler, New York City

Program: Seminar: Science Versus Crime. AAAS Section on Social Sciences (K) Cosponsored by Society for the Advancement of Criminology

On April 23, 1956, Life Magazine, one of the most influential mass-circulation media in the United States, published an article by the prominent journalist, Isaac Don Levine, entitled "Stalin's Great Secret." The substance of the article was that the late dictator of the Soviet Union, Joseph Stalin, had been a Czarist spy in prerevolutionary days, working for the government against his revolutionary comrades. In support of this contention was produced a typewritten document purportedly signed by a Colonel Yeremin in St. Petersburg on July 12, 1913.

To substantiate the authenticity of this document, which identified Stalin as a Czarist spy, another letter, an official communication from the Russian Acting Director of the Department of Police, dated November 5, 1912, was presented as a "standard," in document examiners' parlance. The Life article asserted that the Stalin-Yeremin document and the standard were both typed on the "same model and same make" of typewriter. Mr. Levine cited a noted document examiner, Mr. Albert D. Osborn, in support of this finding. Mr. Levine's article was later expanded into a book published earlier this year by Coward-McCann.

The Life article was of great interest to me, and I read it carefully. Having devoted a lifetime to the study of type and typewriters, and having engaged in document examination for many years, I was especially attracted by the comparison of the Stalin-Yeremin letter and the standard, as presented in photographs accompanying the article. Even working from the photographs reprinted in the magazine, it was obvious to me that these documents were not typed on the same model typewriter, and in that respect at least the Life article was inaccurate.

The next day, I obtained from Life a number of reprints of the article. These reprints were distributed by me to my classes in Police Science at Brooklyn College for examination. The students in my classes easily detected twenty-five differences in type design between the two documents, and none of the students in the group was of the opinion that the Stalin-Yeremin letter and the standard could have been typed on the same model or make of machine.

My interest in the questioned documents led me to request an examination of the originals of both letters. I communicated regarding the Stalin-Yeremin letter with Mr. Levine, the author, and with Leland Stanford University Library concerning the standard. I could obtain the original of neither; the Stalin-Yeremin letter is in a vault of the Tolstoy Foundation, while the Leland Stanford people could not locate the standard. However, I did secure a good photostat copy of the Stalin-Yeremin letter from the Tolstoy Foundation, and a good photostat copy of the standard from Mr. Levine.

But my investigation of the Stalin-Yeremin letter, which eventually involved my traveling through several European countries, interviewing people who might have knowledge of this matter, and examining several thousand documents, has convinced me that the letter is a fraud.

Now, I would like to make clear that my investigation concerns the authenticity of the Stalin-Yeremin letter only as a problem in document examination. I say this because I understand that in some circles the letter has led to political controversy in which I have no interest whatsoever. In addition, my findings are not to be construed as impugning the motives of Life, Mr. Levine, or Mr. Osborn. As a document examiner, however, I am concerned with exposing fraudulent documents, and the Stalin-Yeremin letter is a fraud.

Because it seems the most logical way in which to tell the story, I should like to relate the course of my investigation chronologically from that day when my classes at Brooklyn College and I examined the questioned document and the standard.



The Levine book and article identify the typewriter used to produce the documents as a Russian machine made by Remington and exported to Russia in pre-revolutionary days. An investigation at the Remington Plant in Elmira and at the offices of the company in this city established that the standard was indeed produced by a Remington machine. However, the questioned document, as I shall refer to the Stalin-Yeremin letter, was not written on a Remington at all.

My investigation led me abroad, to Germany, in July of this year. In Frankfurt, I found that the questioned document was in fact written on an Adler—a machine manufactured in Germany. The Adler factory was demolished by bombing, and therefore a determination of the date of the machine used for the questioned document was impossible. However, company employees who had been manufacturing typewriters for many years stated that Russian type which produced the questioned document was first manufactured in the year 1912. But the questioned document could not have been typed in 1912 or even 1913, but much later since the type is worn and battered. The questioned document must have been written many years after the manufacture of the machine used. I have taken samples of type taken from the 1912 Adler, which may be compared with the questioned document in support of my identification.

While in Germany, I retraced some of the steps described by Mr. Levine in his book. On page 107 of the book, Stalin's Great Secret, Mr. Levine tells of his search for a Dobroliubov, who had been an officer of the Okhrana, or Czarist Secret Police. The author related how he visited the Greek Orthodox Church on Nachodstrasse in Charlottenburg, Berlin, where the priest "responded instantly" to the name of Dobroliubov, and he dates this incident some time in March 1950. I visited the same church and spoke to the priest, who had held his office for many years. He knew nothing about Dobroliubov, and he did not recollect meeting any American or anyone else who had mentioned that name. In fact, there was a second priest who assisted at the church, whom I interviewed, who likewise knew nothing about Dobroliubov and did not recollect any inquiry about such person.

Mr. Igor Fromke, a man of thirty-nine who serves as a ministrant or mass servant, who had been a prisoner of war of the Americans and speaks fluent English as well as Russian and German, offered to assist me in my research. In brief summary, let Fromke tell his own part of the story:

"On Sunday, July 15, I was called out of the altar to meet an American who introduced himself as Martin K. Tytell. He asked could I speak English and what time the church service would be over. After the last sermon, Mr. Tytell again approached me and Father Sergius and put the following questions to us: Could Father Sergius remember an American writer, Isaac Don Levine, coming to Berlin in March 1950, asking about a sexton who should work at our church for a long period before the last war by the name of Dobroliubov? Father Sergius said that such a sexton was never at our church and he can't remember Mr. Don Levine. But since our church has always had two priests, he said we also should contact Father Michael. On July 16th at 9:30 A. M., me and Mr. Tytell met again at the entrance to the church, went at once inside and saw Father Michael preparing for his duty. We asked him the same questions. Father Michael denied them even more strictly and assured me that he doesn't know any such man."

In the Levine book, also on page 107, it is stated: "The search for Dobroliubov brought me to Wiesbaden and ended there, in the adjoining cemetery. The good local priest had taken me to his grave. He had recently died, and with him lay buried many secrets of the Okhrana."

The next day I left Berlin for Wiesbaden, taking Fromke with me to act as an interpreter for a visit to the German Crime Laboratory, still in search of clues to the typewritten Stalin-Yeremin letter. A short distance away lay the beautiful chapel referred to by Mr. Levine on page 107, and I spoke to the local priest mentioned there. This priest too knew nothing of Dobroliubov, and had never heard the name in his tenure at the church dating back to 1908, and again let Fromke tell it:

"Near to that office (the crime laboratories) on a hill called Nevoberg is erected a beautiful Russian Orthodox Church in honor to a dead grand duchess of Russia and for her sepulchre. We were led to see the old Russian priest in a adjoining small cottage. This still lively and erect old patriarch of eighty-four years, who performs his duties in Wiesbaden now for fifty-five years, this priest whose memory is functioning well in spite of his age, never saw a Mr. Levine at all, and in 1950 especially, never talked to him about a man named Dobroliubov, and



never showed him the grave of such a person. The same thing was confirmed by his daughter, who is speaking English fluently. We also checked the books about all the funerals since 1945 up to now, and couldn't find any trace of a Dobroliubov. There is also no grave in the Russian cemetery with such a name. I for myself, can only say that, belonging since my early childhood to the church in Berlin Nachodstrasse, I don't know any sexton with such a name. The same applies to my mother who is also an old member of this church. Our longtime sexton and church warden cannot be that man. He has quite another name. Living in the Russian-occupied zone of Eastern Germany, his name cannot be quoted for reasons of safety. But no other sexton was employed during all that time (25 years)."

I went through the adjoining cemetery; there was no tombstone for Dobroliubov. There was no record in the church registry of deaths, going back to 1945, of a burial of such an individual or anyone bearing a name similar to Dobroliubov.

The "lively and erect old patriarch," Levine's "good local priest," who had led him to see Dobroliubov's grave, himself gave me, voluntarily, the following affidavit:

"Wiesbaden, 17-VII-1956. I, the signer of this, am on duty at the Russian Orthodox Church in Wiesbaden since September 1908, till today, except the time of the First World War (1914-1919). With me there was not at our church on no kind of a job any person with the name Dobroliubov. Similarly on our Russian cemetery (sic) is no grave with the same name. About my encounter with an American journalist Mister Don Levine I don't remember anything." Signed: Dean of the Orthodox Russian Church in Wiesbaden, Archpriest Paul Adamantov.

I then went to Hamburg, where I consulted Professors Tange and Johansen, heads of the Slavonic and Finnish departments of the Hamburg University. They examined my copy of the Yeregin-Stalin document and labeled it a fraud. They referred me to the archives in Helsinki, Finland, for documentary proof.

From Hamburg, I made a side tour to Varel, near Bremen, where I was able to interview two men who had worked in government offices in St. Petersburg in Czarist days. Col. Feodor Yurieff of the Russian army worked as a government prosecutor from 1904 to 1917, while Stepan Rusanow worked from 1908 to 1918 as a typist in various offices in St. Petersburg. They had seen many Remington machines in the course of their work, while the Adler was a stranger to them. I have affidavits from both these individuals.

Later in Helsinki, I found that a tremendous quantity of documentary evidence dating back to Czarist days is available. In fact, there is a question as to why Mr. Levine chose an obscure document from Leland Stanford University Library as a standard, when thousands of authentic official communications of Czarist days are available in Finland.

Finland before World War I, was a province of Russia, and the same Yeregin who supposedly signed the questioned document identifying Stalin as a spy, served as chief of the gendarmerie of the province. I examined more than 3,000 documents, including 85 signed by Yeregin. None of the documents was typed on an Adler machine; as for the signatures, the difference is so obvious that no further comment is needed.

I was assisted in my research in the Helsinki archives by a trained librarian. In extract, here is her statement:

"I, Maria Widnas, Ph. D., University of Helsinki-Helsingfors, elder assistant librarian at the University Library, was asked by the University Rector's secretary on July 25 to meet Mr. Martin Tytell, Examiner of Disputed Documents, and go with him to the state Archives in search for documents dated from July 1913 and issued by the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, Police Department, Special Section, to compare them with the document brought to Finland by Mr. Tytell, issued by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, head of the Department of the Special Section of the Police Department on 12th July 1913 (Nr. 2898), and signed by Eremin (Yeregin). We went through about three thousand documents issued by the Police Department, but we did not find even one bearing the name Director of Special Section of the Police Department (Zavedujusci j Osobym Otedelom Departamenta Policii). The opinion of the archivists who have spent their lifetime in filing Russian documents, and especially those of the Governor General's Office's Chancellery, which is the only place where documents sent by Russian authorities can be found in Finland, is that the document shown by Mr. Tytell must be a photograph of a forgery.

"We spent the first day of research assisted by archivist Salmelma, M. A., and Archivist Valoniemi, M. A., who was kind enough to have photostats (of genuine Yeregin letters) arranged for us. In the next few days, we looked with the help of Archivist Salmelma through all the documents even of 1914 from the Chancellery of the Governor General of Finland. We found some more documents signed by Eremin. The handwriting of all of these signatures of Eremin, the first of them dated 19th July, 1913, is different from the signature of the document belonging in photostat to Mr. Tytell, which is the second reason why the archivists, Seikkari, Salmela, Valoniemi, and also the elder Archivist Blomstedt, considered that the document brought from America could not be authentic. On July 27th we went with Mr. Tytell to the Central Police to make sure that there were no Russian documents preserved elsewhere in the archives of Helsinki."

Certified and Signed: Maria Widnas, Dr. Phil., Elder Assistant Librarian.

As further corroborative evidence, among the Helsinki documents I found a government order appointing Yeregin to his post in Finland, dated June 21, 1913. A piece of correspondence indicating that Yeregin was in the midst of his business in Helsinki dated July 19, 1913, was also uncovered. Mr. Levine is aware that the questioned document, dated July 12, 1913, from St. Petersburg is inconsistent with the time of his appointment in Helsinki, but has said that it is possible that Yeregin did not report to his new post immediately upon assignment. But the document dated July 19, which indicates that Yeregin was fully in charge of his post in Finland and apparently working there for some time, makes it most unlikely that he could have been in St. Petersburg just a week before.

The Finnish authorities were most cooperative, and I have photostats and microfilm of numerous documents which have been offered to Mr. Levine and Life for their inspection.

All of the circumstances surrounding the Stalin-Yeregin letter, therefore, support the finding that this document is fraudulent.

I might add, as a postscript, that I have offered my findings to Life, and to Mr. Levine. But truth usually has a difficult time catching up with falsehood, so that it is unlikely that this bit of research will ever gain the circulation given the fraudulent document.

Life. "Stalin's Great Secret," 4/23/56

Милостивый Государь 1  
Милостивый Государь 2

A typing expert was convinced that the Stalin letter (1) and a document known to have come from the St. Petersburg Police Department (2) were both written on machines of the same model and make then in use in Russia.

# COMPARISON OF TYPE DESIGN CHARACTERISTICS BETWEEN THE QUESTIONED AND STANDARD

Л л QUESTIONED... С с

Л л STANDARD... С с

Г г QUESTIONED... О о

Г г STANDARD... О о

у у QUESTIONED... М м

у у STANDARD... М м

а а QUESTIONED... р р

а а STANDARD... р р

# QUESTIONED DOCUMENT

М И Л О С Т В Ы Й Г У Д А Р Ъ

М И Л О С Т В Ы Й Г У Д А Р Ъ

THE ADLER TYPEWRITER

## COMPARISON CHART

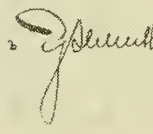
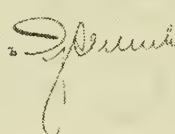
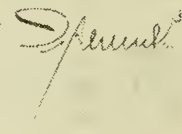
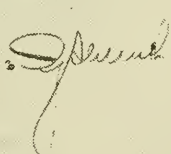

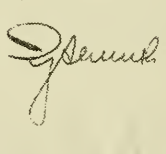

Questioned Document Signature  
With  
Known Standard Signatures



QUESTIONED  
SIGNATURE

"STALIN - YEREMIN" Document



STANDARD SIGNATURES  
of YEREMIN selected at  
random from 85 photographed  
at the Helsinki, Finland  
Government Archive.

Martin K. Tytell, Document Analyst  
123 Fulton Street, New York 38, NY.



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